MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

VOL. 1. NO. 11. MASSILLON, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1887. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HUMBERGER'S

Store will be closed all day

FRIDAY,

May 13th,

To mark and arrange the Gaume stock for sale.

Will open on

Saturday Morning,

May 14th.

We are obliged to do so to get the stock in shape.

Respectfully,

HUMBERGER'S

SEE THE

Lady Washington Shoe

AND THE

$2.99

Now taking the lead at

GEORGE SNYDER'S.

G. LIV. RYDER'S

FIRE

Insurance Agency.

—ESTABLISHED 1860.—

Largest Fire Insurance Agency in the City.

No. 8 S. Erie Street.

C. C. MILLER.

$18.00

Gold Filled Watch Downs everything.

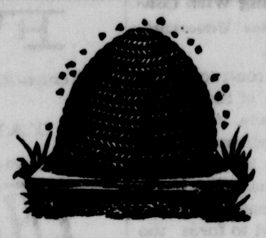
Look at our $5 Watch.

Our $3.50 8-Day Clock.

Our Nickel Alarm, $2.00.

Repairing promptly attended to.

37 East Main Street.



There are two reasons why the Massillon Bee Hive Cash Store are selling so many Carpets this Spring:

1st. Because their stock is the largest and most complete.

2d. Because their PRICES are lower.

Call and be Convinced of These Facts.

Blow! Blow! Blow!

YET RICKS' PRICES ON

CARPETS

Are lower than any house in this City.

All you need do is to come and see their prices, which will satisfy you.

FRESH

Strawberries, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Cabbage and Sturgeon.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

DOXSEE & CLEMENS.

No. 9 West Main Street.

Insure at Arnold's Agency,

The Largest in the City.

Represents the Aetna, Royal, Phenix, German American, Ins. Company North America, Orient, Pennsylvania, Washington, and other fire companies, and the Equitable, of New York, and Provident Saving, life companies.

48 South Erie Street, MASSILLON, O.

UHLENDORFF & RUDOLPH

THE FASHIONABLE

JEWELERS,

Are remodeling, and in a few days will open the

Finest Store

in the city.

No. 10 South Erie Street.

NEW

Real Estate OFFICE.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY'S

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

Insurance Office,

Next to Postoffice.

I HAVE FOR SALE

25 Building Lots

In McCadden's Addition.

TWO HOUSES

Near Railroad, suitable for Business Purposes.

Real Estate Handled on Commission.

W. H. McCall & Co.

DRUGGISTS

STATIONERY

—AND—

BLANK BOOKS.

Agents for the Juan F. Portuando

CIGARS.

The Best in the Market.

Look Out!

FOR MY LIST OF

Bargains

IN ALL CLASSES OF

Real Estate!

In the DAILY INDEPENDENT next week.

James R. Dunn.

SALMAGUNDI.

To-day's Doings in this Town,

And Possibly in Others.

The big circus is coming May 28.

Gas well No. 3 is now 535 feet deep.

Senator S. A. Conrad is in Cleveland.

Karl A. Pardee, of Akron, is in the city.

Salem has only 5,700 inhabitants by actual census.

Mr. James R. Dunn is in the gas regions.

Silverware goes at bargains at C. C. Miller's.

G. W. Barrett, a prominent Orrville citizen, is at the Hotel Conrad.

Massillon has the measles.—*Salem Republican.* If has now recovered.

A. D. Volkmor has added two fine coaches to his stock.

Call and get the bargains C. C. Miller, the jeweler, is offering.

It is said that the Pennsylvania company expects to spend $500,000 improving this division of the road this summer.

The dedication of the soldiers' monument at New Philadelphia will take place May 19.

What a pity it is that a few more solicitors like Mr. J. F. Schrock cannot be found.

Dr. Bigger, professor of surgery in the Cleveland Homeopathic College, was in the city yesterday evening.

Miss Frances Keifer, of Canton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Willenborg, Wellman street.

Mrs. A. W. Smith died very unexpectedly last night of neuralgia of the stomach.

Mr. E. B. Cornell, of Cleveland, president of the Tippecanoe Stone Company, was in town this morning.

Our own Harmonia band will furnish the music at the opening of E. B. Bayliss' Lake Park Hotel next Tuesday.

Massillon expects to put down eight holes for natural gas.—*Canal Fulton Signal.*

A Pittsburg audience became disgusted with a tent "Uncle Tom's Cabin" show, and destroyed all the effects.

The keen eyed Fulton *Signal* remarks: "Since Massillon started the late boom in that town, real estate agents are looking that way.

Humberger's store is closed to-day, in order that the Gaume stock can be arranged for the sale which commences tomorrow.

Strawberries are climbing down from their high position in the scale of prices, and the public can soon begin to feast upon them.

Business on the Massillon & Cleveland railway is very lively just now. Three trains a week run each direction and handle large amounts of freight.

Mayor Roche, of Chicago, has ordered the saloons to close at 11:30. There are still smaller places where this might be done with good effect.

Five Allegheny society ladies were seriously hurt by runaway saddle horses. This is not intended to discourage the increasing popularity of riding about Massillon.

The freight tonnage from Massillon is heavier than that of any station on the Ft. Wayne railroad. On Wednesday, for instance, thirty car loads of staples left the city.

Bennett's opera company, which was to appear in Massillon for two nights, and which was a really excellent organization, had the bad taste to go to financial wreck before reaching this city.

The always observing Wooster *Democrat* says: "The Massillon INDEPENDENT is trying the experiment of publishing a daily. The daily is newsy and sprightly, and deserves success."

The Fulton *Signal* increases the INDEPENDENT's calculation as to the loss of the C. L. & W. railroad by the late collision and places it at the modest sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Speaking of the new Methodist church recently decorated in Wooster, the *Republican* says: "The Bryant Bros., of Massillon, had the contract for the fresco decorations. This portion of the work attracts much attention by reason of its beauty and harmonious blending and coloring."

The Ohio *Democrat* says: Mr. A. L. Clark, formerly of the Hotel Conrad, has purchased the circulation of the DAILY INDEPENDENT newspaper, now just twelve days old. They have a lively city and ought to give the paper a liberal support. We wish them success.

They are trying hard to work up a boom in Massillon. Too many old canal boats lying in the ditch.—*Salem Republican.* This is a joke. We're not trying to work up a "boom" as booms go. We are trying to develop our resources. As to the canal, if you do not know, you should know, that the northern division is the only part of the entire Ohio canal system that pays a handsome net profit, and has less money spent upon it for repairs than any other.

Bargains in watches for the next thirty days at C. C. Miller's, 37 East Main street.

Massillon is raising $25,000 to drill for natural gas, Canton $8,000, Sparta $3,000, Louisville $2,000 and Alliance $4,000. Pretty good for Stark county.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

A tuner representing himself as the employe of B. S. Barrett and J. T. Brown, is making the rounds, whose most conspicuous mark is a patch on the nose. He has no connection with either house.

The Massillon INDEPENDENT office is now publishing a daily newspaper called the DAILY INDEPENDENT. It is bright and newsy and well patronized by advertisers. Success to it."—*Wilmot Review.*

Wooster has a board of trade and is about to enlarge the corporation limits by taking in several suburban districts. This will make the city about four miles square, and will add about $250,000 to the tax duplicate.—*Buckeye State.*

The Massillon INDEPENDENT is issued daily now. Hope it will be a successful enterprise. It is a credit to the town, and worthy of the best support by the citizens of the "capital of Perry."—*Doylestown Journal.*

The sanitary inspector is now making his rounds, and reports that he finds the city in better condition than it was at the same time a year ago, and that everybody seems anxious to do all they can to put their premises in proper condition.

The *Dalton Gazette* remarks: "Massillon has started a daily paper, the INDEPENDENT. It is a six-column folio neatly printed and better still, crisp and newsy. Massillon surely should give the enterprise a liberal support, and we believe will

The New Philadelphia *Advocate* says: "The MASSILLON INDEPENDENT is publishing a very neat and interesting daily as an experiment. It contains a very healthy display of local advertising which, if kept up, will insure it as a permanent fixture. We wish the INDEPENDENT the success its enterprise deserves."

Messrs. Lysle, Crow & Co., at North Bend, Ohio, are to put in one of Hunt's steam shovels; this firm is making coke at this point out of the slack they bring from their works on the Monongahela. Coke is crushed into sizes by a breaker, and sold in competition with hard coal, and a very satisfactory trade is being thus developed.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Camp Chippewa will be opened to the public Friday, May 20, and from that all passenger trains on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railroad will run directly on to the grounds. Additional territory has been acquired, and the entire area transformed into the loveliest sylvan retreat in the country. Marked improvements have been made to "Hotel Chippewa," which in connecsion with the restaurant, will be conducted by Mr. Perry Nichols, of Norwalk, O., a caterer of many years experience.

Natural gas will be ready for delivery in Toledo at a time when it will not be needed for heating purposes for several months. The consumption during the summer, outside of manufactories, will be light. This will give ample time for regulating prices and making connections. By comparison of figures it will not be difficult to tell which will be most economical, gas or coal. Coal is cheap here and no doubt dealers will make an effort to hold their trade. The subject is undergoing thorough discussion, all feeling an anxiety to at least secure cheap fuel for manufactories. Whatever prices may be to private consumers, all want to see low rates for manufacturers.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Massillon Decorators.

The Wooster *Republican* contains the following:

The Bryant Bros., of Massillon, the gentlemen who had the contract for the frescoing and interior decoration of the new Methodist church, have completed their job, and to say that the members of the congregation are pleased with the work is a very modest observation. In fact, they are more than pleased. In the Sabbath school room and in the class rooms the work, which, by the way, is of a different design in each room, is most beautiful, the color in the smaller rooms blending beautifully with that in the main Sunday school room. But it is in the audience room of the church where these skillful artists have shown their taste in designing and arranging the many different figures so that the coloring harmonizes perfectly in spite of the immense amount of light thrown in from the massive front window.

The C. L. & W. Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railroad was held on Wednesday morning in Cleveland The report then submitted showed that the gross earnings for the year ending December 31, 1886, were $814,386.77. The total operating expenses were $556,954.25, leaving a net earning of $257,432.52. At special meetings of the stockholders, held June 10 and July 28 last, authority was given to build branches to the railroad, one extending from West Wheeling to the city of Bellaire, and one from Bridgeport to Martin's Ferry, all in Belmont county, Ohio. The construction was begun about the 1st of August, and has progressed satisfactorily, and the amount expended to the close of 1886 was $121,605.67.

CLAY MINERS STRIKE.

They Want Thirty-five Cents a Ton.

All the clay miners employed at the fire brick works owned by the Massillon Stone and Brick company north of the city, are out on a strike. They ask thirty-five cents a ton and are getting thirty. The operators say that they will not yield.

THE PARK COMMISSION.

A New City Board to be Created Next Wednesday.

The council probably did not know, when it provided for the building of a band stand, that it was about to create something which could not be used, according to a city ordinance.

Indeed this did not come to light to any one, except in connection with another matter, which was looked into by Solicitor Young this morning. It seems, however, that section 6, of the ordinance governing the park, says: "No person or company shall, without the consent of one of the park commissioners or officers in charge of said grounds, play upon any musical instruments within the park grounds." * * *

Well, who are the park commissioners, anyway, was the natural question. Massillon has none and never had, and there is no ordinance regulating their appointment. A statute, however, does provide for the nomination of three commissioners, to serve for one, two and three years, and thereafter for one year, whose duty it is, without compentsation of course, to appoint a superintendent, employ men, and take general charge of all the public parks.

Mayor Frantz has looked into the subject, and is of course satisfied that the proper course is to appoint a commission and at the next council meeting will offer three names.

V. R. KING,

A Good and a Well Known Citizen, Passes Away.

V. R. King died at his home on the west side this morning at 10:30. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, and will be conducted by Hart Post, G. A. R., and Sippo Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he was a member.

So soon after his death it is impossible to secure much information as to his early life, yet so well known was he, and in such kindly remembrance is he held, that details would at any rate be superfluous. He was born in Pennsylvania, spent many years of his life in the small towns south of Massillon, and was 50 years of age. He served faithfully in Company A, 107 O. V. I., during the war, and was ever afterward identified with the Grand Army, and had the honor of being Post Commander at the time of his death. He was Past Grand of Sippo Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was a member of the Knights of Maccabbees. He held the office of Deputy Past Master, while Captain Crawford was in charge, and in that arduous position extended an already wide circle of friends.

He suffered from pulmonary consumption, which was contracted last fall after a cold, and it became positive about the first of March. From that time to this there was never any check. He was all the time confident of recovery, though his physicians could give him no hope. Said Dr. Garrigues, "he was the most satisfactory patient, under the most unsatisfactory circumstances, that I ever had."

Mr. King was one of the men who had a happy faculty of making friends, and of him it can be said, he will be missed.

Blaine Growing Old Very Fast.

"While sitting at breakfast in the dining room of Young's Hotel Boston, a few days ago, Mr. Blaine, his wife and daughter and Hon. Joe Manley, of Maine, came in. They ate their breakfast and when through I approached Mr. Blaine. He is pale and thin and has grayed and aged very much since I made the tour of West Virginia with him in 1884," said Hon. John A. Campbell, of West Virginia, at the Union Depot this morning. "He told me that he is feeling much better than he was, but is still weak. 'I shall get away to Europe in June,' said he, 'and shall rest as much as I shall sight see. I have been working very hard for many years and begin to feel myself the necessity of a change. I am not sure that the Western trip was of much benefit to me.' I did not question him on the possibilities of next year," continued Mr. Campbell, "but had a talk with Mr. Manly after breakfast, in which that gentleman said that Mr. Blaine is willing to accept the arbitrament of the events of 1888. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the aims and objects of his party and will candidly support the nominee. He is going to Europe ro recuperate and in any event will not be here again till after the issue of the next nominating convention."—*Pittsburgh Leader.*

J. T. Brown has received a number of organs and pianos. New pianos from $175 to $800. He also has several second hand pianos. Organs from $30 to $150. A full line of small instruments is kept, and a first-class tuner is employed.

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL R. WEIRICH.

PUBLISHED BY

SKINNER & WEIRICH,

Opera House Block,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done there will be no limit to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 72.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1887.

Manufacturers seeking Locations will read with interest the following sentence from the report of the City Clerk, presented March 16, 1887. It says: "You will perceive by the foregoing report that we could pay off our total city debt and have left in the treasury the sum of $9,003 85."

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Stark County.

Sheriff, Augustus Leininger.
Coroner, George B. Cock.
Recorder, J. E. Dougherty.
Treasurer, Hiram Doll.
Auditor, Patrick Manley.
Clerk of Court, John McGregor.
Common Pleas Judges, Anson Pease and Robert Raley.
Probate Judge, J. P. Fawcett.
Commissioners, Jacob Schmachtenberger, Alonzo Smith and C. F. Laiblin.
Surveyor, R. Z. Wise.

City of Massillon.

Mayor, Josiah Frantz.
Marshal, Adam Wendling.
Solicitor, Otto E. Young.
Treasurer, J. W. Foltz.
Clerk, Joseph R. White.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. A. L. Clark has purchased the circulation of the DAILY INDEPENDENT. All daily subscription accounts are payable to him. Pay no carrier boys. Collections will be made weekly. Subscriptions or complaints will reach him through this or the postoffice. If subscribers will send in some sort of a notification whenever their papers are not properly left, it will be deemed a favor.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The INDEPENDENT is now in a position where it is ready to push its circulation. It is determined that every English speaking family in this town, not barred out by poverty, shall read it. For every additional one hundred subscribers, some new feature will be adopted, and as the circulation grows, so the contents of the paper will take a broader and better scope, and the DAILY INDEPENDENT will become an institution in which all can take some honest pride. The first and great claim of the paper is that it contains all the local news up to the hour of going press. In addition to that it contains all the general news, in readable form, and which, if digested by all, would keep them as well informed as any people need be.

THE PARK COMMISSION.

Great things will be expected of the new board of park commissioners. Massillon was blest in the beginning with wise and beneficent founders, who created a number of bright breathing spaces in this thriving little city, doubtless knowing that the day would come when they would prove of value. As yet only the dogs have extracted much satisfaction from their existence, but when the new commissioners are sworn in, Massillon will hope for a better state of affairs.

No one will begrudge them a reasonable sum to carry on their work. Doubtless they will see the necessity of arranging a space for people to congregate in the Main street park, will arrange seats and plant trees. There are some few old squares in Kendal and on the west side, that for the sake of future generations, if not in our own, should be given some attention. It will cost but a trifle to start trees at least. There is not much money in the treasury just now for this sort of thing, as the streets need all we have and more too, but with three good men to look after the parks of Massillon, and give them their fatherly protection, they can be made, even this year, much more respectable than they have ever been before

The B. & O. deal asserts itself again in the papers. No one knows what it is, but Mr. Garrett says that it will all be settled by June 11.

Natural Gas, Whisky and Quinine.

"Good morning Mr. Cole," was responded to on Main street this morning by a friendly salutation to a *News* reporter by the Hon. L. C. Cole, of Massillon, Democratic member from Stark county to the late legislature. Mr. Cole is largely interested, with other gentlemen, in real estate speculations about Bowling Green and Findlay, with an office at the former place. In conversation it developed that he was investigating the natural gas of Mansfield and the new electric street railroad in course of construction. Mr. Cole was impressed with the thrift of the city, its pure air, natural drainage and spring water, as compared with the low, malarial district of the natural gas and oil fields, where, as was remarked by a gentleman present, "they spoiled their whisky by putting quinine in it to keep down the malaria and chills and fever."—*Mansfield News.*

The Toledo *Bee* says: "Citizens, think of this: The Toledo Gas and Coke company can manufacture gas and sell it to consumers for fuel purposes at a less rate than the Northwestern Natural Gas company proposes to charge, and at the same time make a fine profit. Councilmen should veto extortion. The published schedule is an exhibition of concentrated extortion, and should not be allowed to stand.

There is talk at the headquarters of the Geological survey of investigating the supply and use and means of saving the natural gas discovered in portions of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. The investigation, if made, is to be scientific in the extreme, conducted by the best geologists in the corps, and the purpose will be to recommend to Congress something regarding the utility and economy of this valuable fuel and illuminating substance.—*Exchange.*

One of Grant's Dispatches.

UTICA, N. Y., May 13.—(Special.)—Wm. Blaikie, of this city, has in his possession the originals of certain dispatches sent by Gen. Grant to Gen. Sheridan at the time of the latter's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, which are interesting reading, in connection with Gen. Rosser's philippic against Sheridan. The following is a copy of a dispatch, dated City Point, Va., Aug. 16, 1864:

Major General Sheridan, Winchester, Va.:

If you can possibly spare a division of cavalry send them through Loudon county, to destroy and carry off crops, animals, negroes, and all men under 50 years of age capable of bearing arms. In this way you will get many of Mosby's men. All male citizens under 50 can fairly be held as prisonars of war, and not as citizens prisoners. If not already soldiers, they will be made so the moment the Rebel army gets hold of them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

A second despatch orders Sheridan to exempt Quakers residing in the valley. A third order, dated August 26, concluded:

"If the war is to last another year we want the Shenandoah valley to remain a barren waste." The other despatches are alike in tenor and purport.

NAVARRE.

D. B. Pocock is doing jury work in Canton this week.

Rev. E. R. Willard will preach in the Reformed church next Sunday evening.

Albert Fiscner, of Middleburg, visited here this week.

The Misses Hahn, of Massillon, were guests of Mrs. Henry Raymond last Sabbath.

J. J. Fohl is making extensive repairs and improvements on his Oak Hill tenant residence.

Father John Miller, a well-to-do farmer living east of town, is very serriously ill.

A number of Massillon's wheelmen came down Wednesday evening and were royally entertained by their young friends.

Harry Reed, a student of the high school, has been debarred from pursuing his studies by a severe attack of measles.

Commencement of Union school is to take place Friday evening, May 20. Edward Hug, Lizzie Corl, Lizzie Harmon and Effie Daily are the graduates.

John Noftsinger, Sr., was in Cleveland on Wednesday, and says it's the "biggest town he never was in."

Rev. Z. T. Baltzly came to our burg on Tuesday to bid his much loved class at this point a sad and long farewell. The reverend gentleman is a fine preacher, an affectionate and sympathizing pastor, and his entire charge regret greatly to see him thus prematurely torn from them.

LOST.

POCKETBOOK—On Friday morning before 7 o'clock, a small round gray or drab leather pocket book, containing a new ten dollar bill and about two dollars in change. It was dropped by its owner, who walked from the corner of Charles and Canal streets to Tremont, from Tremont to East, East to Wellman, and Wellman to High. The finder will please leave it at the office of the INDEPENDENT.

Sealed Proposals.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals will be received by the City Clerk of the City Council of Massillon, Ohio, until 12 o'clock on May 5, 1887, at which time there will be a meeting of said city council, for bids for furnishing 1200 feet No. 1 Rubber Hose, size 2½ inches; one Four Wheeled Hose Cart (latest pattern) and Four Sections Sporting Hose (cotton).

The committee reserves the right of rejecting any or all bids made. Each bid to be guaranteed according to law, bidders to use the printed form of guarantee, which will be furnished on application.

By order of Fire Dept. Committee
CHARLES E. JARVIS,
ANDREW BOERNER,
THOMAS VOLKMOR

J. R. WHITE, Clerk.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GLADSTONE AND O'BRIEN INTEREST THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

The Tory Editors Get Nervous Over the Grand Old Man's Utterances and the Irish Editor's Canadian Tour—England and Hayti Fix Things Up—Cable Notes.

LONDON, May 13.—Referring to Mr. O'Brien's visit to Canada, the Times says the Dominion government and people are not without experience of treasonable attempts, and may be trusted to act with vigor and promptitude in view of this singularly impudent assault upon their tranquility.

The Daily Telegraph, commenting on Mr. O'Brien's trip says: "If the fortunes of Mr. O'Brien's tour are correctly foreshadowed by the incidents of his landing we may expect lively proceedings. The public intelligence of Canada ought to rebel against Mr. O'Brien's impudent propaganda, and if it does, it is quite possible the revolt may rise to indignant heights and lead to riotous collisions."

The Standard this morning says: "Mr. Gladstone's speech is so extraordinary that it is difficult to regard it as the serious utterance of a statesman who has been thrice premier. It will add fresh strength to the disaffected elements in Ireland and will lend an impetus to the renewed struggle against the authority of the civil government. If anything could induce the Nationalists not to yield in their efforts to make the unwritten law supreme, it would be the opinion Mr. Gladstone has seen fit to deliver on the morality of boycotting and his justification of that most cruel and tyrannical of the League's methods."

England and Hayti.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 13.—Her British majesty's iron ram Canada, with Special Commissioner Clement Hill, of the foreign office, London, on board, reached this port yesterday direct from Port au Prince.

The Anglo-Haytian question has been settled on the basis foreshadowed some time ago. President Salomon in person paid over to Mr. Hill a large sum in cash and gave first class security in the shape of bonds for the payment of the balance of the debt. The whole sum paid and to be paid is within $250,000. A gentleman from Port au Prince reports that President Salomon not only paid the money willingly, but expressed himself as being wholly satisfied with the amicable settlement of the claim. All are satisfied, English honor is appeased and Tortugas Island remains a Haytian possession.

The Sedgwick Monument Unveiled.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The monument to Gen. Sedgwick, which has been erected by the survivors of the Sixth Army corps on the spot where Gen. Sedgwick fell at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., was dedicaten to-day with appropriate ceremonies. Nearly one thousand members of the old corps passed through here yesterday, en route for Fredericksburg in a special train. The party were composed of men from the New England states, Pennsylvania and New York, and was headed by Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. A., who succeeded Gen. Sedgwick in command of the corps; Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. A.; Gen. Lotta, of Philadelphia; Gen. Alexander Shaler, of New York; Gen. E. J. Ormsbee, of Vermont, accompanied by his entire staff; Adjt. Gen. T. S. Pect, Gen. W. L. Greenleaf and Cols. Hall and Mansur; ex-Gen. Pingree, of Vermont; Gen. T. O. Leover, of Missouri; C. H. Forbes and a number of other prominent men. To-day Maj. Butterfield and the Washington members of the corps, numbering about twenty-five, joined the party. Arriving at Spottsylvania Court House the ceremonies of the unveiling took place immediately, Gen. Wright presided, and Gen. Lalla and ex-Gen. Pingree delivered the orations. A banquet was then served and in the evening the entire party returned to Washington.

Louisville Spring Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13.—First day Louisville spring meeting. First race, maiden two-year-olds, five furlongs: Cast Steel, first, Zutlan second, Pride of the Great third. Time 1:03 1-2.

Second race, one and one-fourth miles: Montana Regent first, Ban Nail second, Ira E. Bride third. Time 2:12 1-4.

Third race, the Kentucky derby for three-year-olds, one and one-half miles: Montrose first, Jim Gore second, Jacobin third. Time 2:39 3-4.

Fourth race, brewery purse, mile heats: Brookfull first, Enchantress second, Bertha C third. Time 1:48 1-2.

Bertha C bolted, nearly running into the fence at the lower turn in the second heat, and after pulling up and getting her stride again a stirrup leather gave way.

Lumber Dealers' Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The National Lumber Dealers' association met in convention here, at the Lindell hotel, this morning, and after receiving and approving the reports of the president and secretary and the transaction of some other preliminary business, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: For president, C. P Hastins, of Charitan, Iowa; vice president, F. P. McFarlan, of Cincinnati. The following board of directors were also elected: J. N. Cunningham, of Nourborne, Mo.; Ferd Meyer, of Sedalia, Mo.; Noel H. Pike, of Chenoa, Ill., and J. P. Smith, of Fowler, Ind.

Reprieved Murderer Liable to Be Lynched

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 13.—The people of Henderson, Ky., are at fever heat because Governor Knott, of Kentucky, respited until July 1 James McElroy, the young negro murderer, who was to have been hanged there next Friday. From an inside pointer it is probable Judge Lynch will hold court in that place within the next few nights, and McElroy will be the central figure. The Henderson guards are in sympathy with the masses, and it is understood will go visiting about the time they are mostly needed.

Cornelison's Magisterial Friend in Trouble.

MT. STERLING, Ky., May 13.—Magistrate Stofer, who released John Jay Cornelison from the county jail, under a writ of habeas corpus, on Thursday last, was arrested Monday morning on a charge of aiding and abetting a prisoner to escape, and the examining trial set before the county judge for 9 o'clock this morning. Stofer waived trial and was held in the sum of $500 by Judge Apperson to answer before the grand jury at its June sitting.

Fatal Cattle Disease.

PLAINFIELD, Ind., May 13.—A disease, supposed to be blackleg, has broken out in several herds of cattle in this country, and is making devastating ravages. Z. W. Cox, a prominent farmer of Washington township, has lost several head of calves, while numerous other herds in the same vicinity are reported as being affected with the scourge.

American Citizen Seized in France.

MURPHY'S, Cal., May 13.—News has just reached here that J. R. Fruchier, an American citizen, who left here last October to visit France, was seized on his arrival there, imprisoned, denied counsel, and forced to serve in the French army. He is now in the Seventh regiment of the line in the Garrison of Caliora.

THE BIG CHICAGO STRIKE.

SOME OF THE CONTRACTORS FIX THINGS UP WITH THE WORKMEN.

A Partial Compromise With the Hodcarriers—The Strike Interfering With Contracts—The Miners' Troubles Unsettled. Various Other Labor News.

CHICAGO, May 13.—A few contractors in the city who are not members of the Builders' and Traders' exchange, have, it is said, compromised with their hodcarriers and bricklayers by acceding to the demands made by their respective unions. The members of the exchange and the master masons, who claimed to be determined to force the labor matter to an issue, are making strenuous efforts to boycott the "scab" bosses and to prevent them from getting any building material, thus compelling them to shut down their jobs.

The Master Masons' association has, it is said, received assurances of support from all contractors and manufacturers connected with the building trades. All dealers in building material have agreed not to furnish any supplies to the contractors not belonging to the Builders' and Traders' exchange.

A number of builders who had signed contracts have requested permission from the architects and owners to annul them in consequence of the strike, and in most of the instances permission was granted. A number of contractors have refused to sign new contracts awarded to them. The indications point to a long and bitter struggle. The carpenters in Chicago are reported to be discontented and considering the advisability of another strike. Twenty-two Englewood boss carpenters having consented to the men's demands for eight hours and thirty-five cents an hour, the men returned to work yesterday. These bosses do not belong to the Builders' Protective association.

Powderly Not Denounced.

DENVER, Col., May 13.—Mr. Powderly yesterday said there was no truth in the published story that circulars have been sent from Chicago to western assemblies of knights, denouncing him for having said, as alleged, that the Labor party desired its recent defeat in Chicago. He stated that there was nothing true about it, but even if the knights had disagreements among themselves they would settle them privately and not spread the knowledge of them before the public. He attributed this and other stories to the small handful of Anarchists in this country who are trying to cause dissatisfaction among the knights and to force themselves into prominence, but have hitherto failed. Mr. Powderly goes east.

Among the Miners.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., May 13.—If the joint meeting of representatives of the miners' organization, held at Mahanoy City, yesterday, did anything or reached any conclusion it was that there should be no strike at present. The replies of the operators to the demand for a 10 per cent. advance were formally read and were found to be refusals. The delegates are reticent regarding what was done, but enough has been learned to warrant the statement that a new proposition will be submitted which will not be a demand for a 10 per cent. advance, but a demand for an entire new schedule of wages. The proposition has not yet been formulated, but the delegates will meet again and continue in session until it is prepared.

Coke Strikers Weakening.

PITTSBURG, May 13.—A break in the coke strike is probable. The Hungarians are weakening, and show a disposition to return to work. At Leisenring two hundred foreigners have offered to resume at the old rate, and at a number of other works they have made overtures to the superintendents to go back, provided they are guaranteed protection from violence. Five hundred coke strikers from the Hecla United and Mammoth works visited the Mutual works, near Greensburg, and compelled the men who were at work to quit and and go to their homes.

MUNKACZY'S THIRD.

It May Be Brought Over Next Fall—The East's Loss.

NEW YORK, May 13.—It was rumored in art circles yesterday that Munkaczy's third most noied exhibition painting of the crucifixion was in this city. The report stated further that the famous canvas was in the custom house and would be taken out to-day. Mr. Sedelmeyer, the owner of the painting, as well as of its fellows, "Christ Before Pilate," and the "Death of Mozart," said that the report was entirely devoid of foundation, and that the painting was now being exhibited in Glasgow, Scotland. "I may bring it over next autumn," said Mr. Sedelmeyer, "but certainly not before then. I presume some one saw the case containing the 'Death of Mozart' in the custom house and started the report that the Calvary painting had arrived."

Sedelmeyer further stated in response to an inquiry that in all probability the "Death of Mozart" would not remain in New York as has been hoped, but would go to a Western city, the gentleman who had the intention of purchasing the painting for the Metropolitan museum having been outbid by a gentleman from the west. Mr. Sedelmeyer would not reveal the name of the probable purchaser, but it is generally believed to be S. A. Coal, of St. Louis, for ex-Governor Alger, of Detroit, who made an offer of $90,000 for "Christ Before Pilate," with the view of presenting it to his city. It is said that Mr. Sedelmeyer holds the painting at $50,000.

Indiana Medical Society.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.—The State Medical society continued in session to-day, the most important question under discussion being the new consumption cure. Dr. Maxwell, of this city, gave a paper on the subject, detailing his experience in treating cases, and in observation of the treatment at Philadelphia. Late this afternoon the following officers were elected, and the society adjourned: President, S. H. Charlton, Jackson county; vice-president, C. W. Burkett, Kosciusco; secretary, E. S. Elder, Marion; assistant secretary, John Nixon, Randolph; treasurer, C. B. Higgins, Miami.

National Reform Convention.

PITTSBURG, May 13.—The annual meeting of the National Reform association convened here yesterday evening. The president, the Hon. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg, occupied the chair. Addresses were made by the Rev. James P. Mills, of Cleveland, O., district secretary of the association, and Rev. David McAllister, professor of political science in Geneva college, Beaver Falls, Pa. The object of this association is to maintain existing Christian features of the government, and to secure these against assault by suitable constitutional provision.

Horse Thief Captured.

CANTON, O., May 13.—Three horses and a farm wagon were stolen from the barn of A. C. Bunnell, near Massillon, Monday night. The thief was tracked to near Atwater, in Portage county, and there captured last night, together with the horses and wagon. The thief gave his name as James Carr. He was brought to Canton and locked up in the county jail.

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FURNITURE ROOMS

and get prices before purchasing Furniture of any style or kind. A large and well selected stock constantly on hand at Rock Bottom Prices.

Nos. 4 and 6, Tremont Street, MASSILLON, O.

FURNITURE!

You cannot afford to buy Furniture of any kind without getting prices at Crone's. Remember, I will not be undersold by anybody.

TAKING CARE OF THE DEAD A SPECIALTY.

Nos. 42 and 44, South Erie St. A. CRONE.

THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

HAS COME TO STAY.

It is owned in Massillon, printed in Massillon, by men who have homes in Massillon.

It is here to advertise Massillon, to contain all the news of Massillon, and is intended to be a public convenience for Massillon.

Advertise in it. Subscribe for it. Read it.

It is so small that it can grow, and it proposes to grow.

BAKER'S VICTIMS.

The Funeral at Holliday's Cove—The Murderer in Jail.

STEUBENVILLE, O., May 13.—Carriages, wagons and other vehicles filled with people from all the surrounding country to-day have been pouring into Holliday's Cove to attend the funeral of the victims of the murder. Every available space for a mile square was occupied. The funeral was set for 2 o'clock. Half the vehicles in town failed to fall into line before the head of the procession reached the churchyard. The feeling among the people is intense, and it was a good thing for his safety that Baker was arrested and taken to New Cumberland jail last night. Ralston, the man who all along has claimed that he saw Mrs. Baker in the garden Monday evening after Baker had left the cove, still sticks to his story. Not much credence is placed in his reliability, but his evidence will likely have a favorable effect for the prisoner if he so testifies at the trial.

At 7 o'clock last night Van Baker, suspected of being the author of the horrible double murder which occurred here, was arrested by Sheriff Lindsley and hurried off to the New Cumberland jail. He was handcuffed and driven off across the country. It is said that a lynching party had been made up, but the sheriff eluded them by this move. No verdict was returned by the coroner's jury last night for fear of inciting the populace to do violence. Excitement runs high, but the majority of the citizens wish the law to take its course.

THE CANADIAN DERRY.

It Promises a Red Hot Reception to Mr. O'Brien.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A special from Kingston, Ont., says: This city is called the Derry of Canada. Just now it is full of determined Orangemen. They are waiting to hear officially that O'Brien is coming and they will flood the town with his opponents. In a letter to the Journal James Marshall, a prominent loyalist, hopes that those who desire the peace of the city will see that O'Brien is kept away.

Lord Lansdowne, representative of her gracious majesty, Mr. Marshall says, can not defend himself, but if the government of the day will not do it there is loyalty enough in Canada to protect him and his noble lady. Mr. Marshall counsels those parties who would bring Mr. O'Brien to the city to beware in time.

"We want to live in peace," he says, "but peace with honor."

Mr. Marshall says that all the Orangemen in this section have been notified to be in readiness, and that by a simple message he can fill the town, and will at all hazards prevent O'Brien from making an address. Mr. O'Brien is billed for the 16th inst.

Terrible Starvation in Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 13.—The governor has received a petition from the county officials of Medina county asking for a special session of the legislature to provide for suffering and famishing people in Medina, Frio, Atacosa and portions of Bexar, Edwards, Uvalde and Bandera counties. The great mass of the people are represented as having no money, no credit, no crop prospects and no property that can be sold, pledged or mortgaged. They are living upon half rations of cornbread and tank water, and the seed corn and cotton have rotted in the ground. In one precinct in Medina county three hundred men, women and children are in a famishing condition, and in other precincts the people will soon starve unless help is furnished. The petition is certified to by the county clerks in the respective counties.

Van Baker, the Murderer, Not Arrested.

PITTSBURG, May 13.—Van Baker, who is suspected of murdering Mrs. McWha and Mrs. Eliza Baker, his mother-in-law and wife, at Holiday's Cove, yesterday, has not yet been arrested, reports to the contrary, notwithstanding. He is under the strictest surveillance, however, at his home, and will probably be arrested to-night, as the circumstances all point to him as the perpetrator. It is probable that he will be behind the bars in Hancock county jail before many hours. The greatest excitement prevails at the scene of the tragedy.

Slain By His Playmate.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Willie Reilly, a five-year-old, living with his parents at No. 166 Sebor street, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of a playmate, Eddie Ryan, at the latter's home, No. 176 South Green street, yesterday afternoon. The two boys were playing together, and found a revolver in the drawer. The Reilly boy was shot in the right breast, the ball passing clear through his body, death resulting in a few minutes.

Another Mexican Outrage.

TUCSON, Ariz., May 13.—The Citizen yesterday published a letter dated at Sahuripa, Sonora, Mexico, April 20, and signed J. D. Garcia. The writer says he is an American citizen and that last Sunday he was accosted by the prefect of the district, who asked him to vote for him at an election then being held. Garcia refused on the ground that he was an American and the prefect sent him to jail, where he has been ever since, with scarcely any sustenance.

Probably Something Behind It.

TUCSON, A. T., May 13.—The Citizen published a letter dated Saharipa, Sonora, Mexico, April 20, signed J. D. Garcia. The writer says he is an American citizen; he was accosted by the prefect of the district, who asked him to vote for him at the election to be held. Garcia refused on the ground of being an American, and the prefect sent him to jail, where he has been ever since with scarcely an sustenance.

A Fatal Stabbing.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, May 13.—In a drunken melee yesterday among a number of laborers employed on the Chicago & Northwestern bridge, Henry Clinkhammer fatally stabbed Al Roach, a fellow workman.

Fatal Cable Railway Accident.

CHICAGO, May 13.—An Italian employed in one of the pits along the State street cable road was caught by the running cable and horribly mangled. He will die.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, May 13. — Indications: For Ohio and Indiana threatening weather, with light local rains, light variable winds, southeasterly, stationary temperature. The Ohio river will continue slowly falling.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations of the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Market for May 12.

NEW YORK—Money 5 per cent. Exchange steady, Government firm.

Currency sixes, 125¾ bid; fours coupons 129; fours-and-halfs, 110¼ bid.

The stock market opened strong and on an active buying prices steadily advanced throughout the morning. The Vanderbilts, Grangers, Western Union and Reading were the features of the dealings and led to the upward movement. The highest prices of the morning are now current, and show advances of ⅛ to 3¼ per cent

Bur & Quincy	153	Mich. Central	94¼
Canadian Pacific	64½	Missouri Pacific	108¾
Canadian Southern	63	N. Y. Central	118¾
Central Pacific	40	Northwestern	124½
C., C., C. & I.	66⅞	Northern Pacific	31⅞
Del. & Hudson	104¼	do preferred	63
Del. Lack. & W.	137⅛	Ohio & Miss.	30¼
Denver & Rio G.	30¾	Pacific Mail	36¼
Erie seconds	34¾	Reading	45
Illinois Central	136	Rock Island	134¼
Jersey Central	83¼	St. Paul	98¾
Kansas & Texas	22¾	do preferred	129½
Lake Shore	97¼	Union Pacific	51⅝
Louisville & Nash.	68½	Western Union	77¾

Cincinnati.

FLOUR—Fancy, $3.90@4.10; family, $3.50@3.70.

WHEAT—No. 3 red, 85@85½c; No. 2, 86@87c.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 44c; No. 2 mixed 43½c.

OATS—No. 3 mixed, 29@29½c; No. 2 mixed, 29½@30c; No. 3 white, 31@31½c.

PORK—Family, $15.00@15.25; regular, $16.00@16.12½.

LARD—Kettle, 7@7¼c.

BACON—Short, clear sides, 8¾c.

CHEESE—Prime to choice Ohio, 11@12c; New York, 13½@14c.

POULTRY—Common chickens, $2.75@3.25 per dozen; fair to prime, $3.50@3.75; choice, $3.75@4.00; ducks, $2.00@2.75; live turkeys, 6c.

WOOL—Unwashed medium clothing, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@20c; common, 15@16c; fleece washed medium clothing, 28@30c; combing 30@32c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burr and cotts, 16@18c; tub washed, 28@30c; pulled, 30c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $10.50@11.00; No. 2, $9.00@10.00; mixed, $8.00; prairie, $7.00@7.50; wheat, oats and rye straw, $5.00@6.00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3.75@4.30; fair, $3.25@3.50; common, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.50; yearlings and calves, $2.50@3.50.

HOGS—Select butchers, $5.15@5.30; fair to good packing, $4.80@5.15; fair to good light, $4.70@4.95; common, $4.00@4.65; culls, $3.25@4.00.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2.50@3.25; good to choice, $3.40@4.00; common to fair lambs, $5.50@6.25; good to choice, $6.50@7.00.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, 99c; No. 2 red winter, 99½c; June 96½c.

CORN—Mixed, 49½c; June 48¼c.

OATS—No. 2 white state, 33c; No. 2, 33c.

CATTLE—$4.60@5.45 per 100 lbs, live weight.

HOGS—$5.55@5.85 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—$4.25@4.75 per 100 lbs, live weight.

COTTON—Quiet; midland uplands, 10½c; do New Orleans, 11 1-16c; May, 10.73c; June, 10.81c; July, 10.80c; August, 10.81c; September, 10.43c; October, 9.96c; November, 9.83c. December 9.81c.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Slow; receipts, 171; shipments, 226; Prime, $5.00@5.75; fair to good, $4.60@4.85; common, $4.25@4.40.

HOGS—Fair; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,100 head; Philadelphias, $5.40@5.50; Yorkers, $5.15@5.30; common and light, $5.00@5.10; pigs, $4.50@4.75.

SHEEP—Firm; prime, $4.00@4.10; fair to good, $3.50@3.90; common, $1.50@3.00; lambs, $4.50@5.50; spring lambs, $6.00@8.00. Receipts 2,400 head; shipments, 2,800 head.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $4.60@4.90; mixed, $2.00@3.90; stockers and feeders, $2.70@4.30.

HOGS—Fair to good, $4.60@5.05; mixed packers, $4.80@5.00; choice heavy, $5.00@5.35.

SHEEP—Common, $2.75@4.25; lambs, $4.00@5.75.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Quiet; cash, 87¾c; June, 87¾c.

CORN—Firm; cash, 41½c; June, 41½c.

CLOVER SEED—Firm; cash, $4.00.

J. C. LOWE,

The Tailor

HAS JUST RECEIVED

ELEGANT LINE

—OF—

Spring & Summer

GOODS

In all the latest shades and makes, at

Prices Lower Than Ever.

Second Floor,

OPERA BLOCK.

THE GARFIELD STATUE.

UNVEILING CEREMONIES AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Tribute to Their Dead Comrade By the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. The President Accepts the Statue in Behalf of the Nation—Description.

THE GARFIELD STATUE.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A National salute was fired at sunrise at Washington barracks in honor of the day that witnessed the unveiling of the statue of Garfield erected by the society of the Army of the Cumberland. At 10 o'clock this morning the members of the society met at the Arlington hotel, and thence marched to the new Grand Army of the Republic hall. Here the procession was formed and took up the line of March at 11:30, the District militia and the various G. A. R. posts participating with the veterans of the society in the parade.

Long before noon the streets leading to the junction of First street and Maryland avenue were packed with people. A solid phalanx twenty deep were ranged on the sidewalks that circled the space, in the center of which the veiled statue rested on its granite base. At 12 o'clock sharp the grand stand was thrown open and the invited guests were quickly assigned to seats. Among the first to arrive were the sons of Gen. Farfield, the Hon. W. W. Corcoran and Judge Hagner.

Secretary Bayard and Attorney General Garland were the first members of the cabinet to arrive. They were followed by Chief Justice Waite and the associate justices of the supreme court.

At 1 o'clock the president, accompanied by Gen. Sheridan, arrived. Simultaneously the van guard of the procession appeared in quick march from Pennsylvania avenue.

Col. Wilson then announced that the proceedings would be opened with prayer by the Rev. S. H. Giesyd, D.D. After Mr. Giesyd had concluded his prayer, the "Star Spangled Banner" was very effectively rendered by the full marine band. As the last note died away, at twenty minutes past 1 o'clock, the American flag which had covered the statue was quickly dragged away. The salute from the south front of the capitol was then fired, after which Gen. Sheridan introduced the orator of the day, Hon. J. Warren Keifer, who proceeded to deliver his oration, a long and elaborate eulogium.

Gen. Keifer, in his address at the unveiling of the statue, said that the statue "is mainly a tribute from Garfield's immediate companions of the army of the Cumberland, with which he served and in which as chief of staff he bore so conspicuous a part."

After describing the pedestal and the statue the speaker said that to be great in Garfield's time "required higher moral and mental qualities than were requisite in any other era of the world's history." In describing the circumstances that surround the generation of Americans now passing away, the speaker said:

"More is expected, more is required and more is essential to make a good citizen of our constitutional free government than is or was ever expected and required or is or ever was essential to constitute a good citizen or subject of any other government on earth."

He then applied this line of thought to scholar, soldier and statesman, saying, in passing, that:

"A single battle of the rebellion resulted frequently in more casualties, in either contending army, than in all the campaigns of some former prolonged wars. The killed and wounded in a single brigade during the war frequently outnumbered the American killed and wounded in the seven years of the revolution. Many of the comrades now before me saw more of the terrors of bloody conflict in a single day than were witnessed in the whole military life of Gen. Washington."

He then gave a sketch of Garfield's life, dwelling more particularly upon his military record. In this connection he read the following letter, writen by Garfield to a friend at the outbreak of the war:

"I have (he says) had a curious interest in watching the process in my own mind, by which the fabric of my mind is being demolished and reconstructed to meet the new condition of affairs. One by one my old plans and aims, modes of thought and feeling, are found to be inconsistent with present duty, and are set aside to give place to the new structure of military life. It is not without regret, almost tearful at times, that I look upon the ruins. But if, as the result of the broken plans and shattered individual lives of thousands of American citizens we can see, on the ruins of our National errors, a new and enduring fabric arise, based on larger freedom and higher justice, it will be small sacrifice indeed. For myself I am contented with such a prospect, and regarding my life as given to the country, am only anxious to make as much of it as possible before the mortgage upon it is foreclosed."

Of Garfield's method and power as a speaker Gen. Keifer said:

"It was his singular good fortune to be able to think and come up to his supremest intellectual strength on his feet, under the excitement of public speech, rather than with his pen when in his seat. His speeches were not distinguished for florid rhetorical display, but rather for strong, concise statements which in themselves were better than ordinary arguments. Facts well summarized he knew the value of, and therefore used them as the basis of all his oratorica powers. Often his best friends appealed to him not to correct the notes of his speeches lest in his desire to conform his language to the highest standard of refined rhetoric and purest diction, he would leave them shorn of some portion of their power and strength. Garfield was by nature left handed, and sometimes on great occasions when he rose to speak, he at first seemed awkward. This all disappeared as his genius flashed out in his fervid, masterly treatment of his subject. He then appeared an oratorical giant—a superb human machine in action, delightful to behold. His gestures were mainly with his open, uplifted hand, and made emphatic by striking it down, sometimes clenched, into his open, upturned right hand. He had a magnificent voice—resonant, well modulated, full, under complete control, capable on occasions of great vehemence, yet always pleasant to the ear."

After mentioning that it was Garfield's custom "to refer to the old hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol, which contains so many marble statues of America's illustrious men, as 'The third House wherein the dead spoke,'" he added that "in due time, as this nation grows older, the forest of statues of the distinguished dead gathered in this beautiful city will be spoken of as the mute power in the nation's capital."

After eulogizing further Garfield's private character and public career, he gave a glowing enumeration of the famous generals of the army of the Cumberland who "have passed on to join the Grand Army of the Republic beyond the grave."

Then came the peroration, as follows: "More people mourned the death of James Abram Garfield than ever before mourned the death of military hero, statesman, scholar, king, emperor or ruler. The fifty millions of citizens of this country stood around his bier and shed burning tears of sorrow, and the good of the world mourned sincerely with them. Britain's proud queen laid a floral tribute on his funeral casket. The most humble citizens of this Nation were the sincerest mourners at his tomb. In the hour of the Nation's deepest sorrow, how many, from the anguish of their souls, cried out: 'God reigns; and the government at Washington still lives!' Garfield dead! Commanding the highest art of the most gifted sculptor-artists of this advanced age, his comrades of the field, aided by his country, have placed this statue here in commendation of his good deeds in life. What he so willingly and so often helped to do for others of his comrades, who now reverently do for him.

"Enduring as this bronze statue may be, the ruthless vandal or inconclast may demolish it, or time, that destroyer of all things not fashioned by Omnipotence, will crumble it to dust. What the artist has done, and what we may do or say here to preserve and perpetuate his name or fame may pass away and be forgotton. But the sun of his glory has risen, full orbed, high in the firmament of eternal truth and justice, there to shine on and on through the ages."

At the conclusion of the oration, Gen. Keifer, on behalf of the monument committee, formally transferred the statue to Gen. Sheridan, representing the Army of the Cumberland, who in turn transferred it to President Cleveland. The president, in accepting the statue on behalf of the United States, said:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: In performance of the duty assigned to me on this occasion, I hereby accept, on behalf of the people of the United States, this completed and beautiful statue. Amid the interchange of fraternal greetings between the survivors of the army of the Cumberland and their former foes upon the battlefield, and while the Union general and the people's president awaited burial, the common grief of these magnanimous soldiers and mourning citizens found expression in the determination to erect this tribute to American greatness, and thus today, in its symmetry and beauty, it presents a sign of animosities forgotten, an emblem of a brotherhood redeemed, and a token of a nation restored.

"Monuments and statues multiply throughout the land, fittingly illustrative of the love and affection of our grateful people and commemorating brave and patriotic sacrifices in war, fame in peaceful pursuits, or honor in public station. But from this day forth there shall stand at our seat of government this statue of a distinguished citizen, who in his life and services combined all these things and more which challenge admiration in American character-loving tenderness in every domestic relation, bravery on the field of battle, fame and distinction in our halls of legislation, and the highest honor and dignity in the chief magistracy of the nation.

"This stately effigy shall not fail to teach every beholder that the source of American greatness is confined to no condition, nor dependent alone for its growth and development upon favorable surroundings. The genius of our National life beacons to usefulness and honor those in every sphere, and offers the highest preferment to manly ambition and sturdy, honest effort, chastened and consecrated by patriotic hopes and aspirations. As long as this statue stands, let it be proudly remembered that to every American citizen the way is open to fame and station, until he—

'Moving up from high to higher,
Becomes on fortune's crowning slope
The Pillar of a people's hope,
The center of a world's desire.'

"Nor can we forget that it also teaches our people a sad and distressing lesson; and the thoughtful citizen who views its fair proportions cannot fail to recall the tragedy of a death which brought grief and mourning to every household in the land. But while American citizenship stands aghast and affrighted that murder and assassination should lurk in the midst of a free people and strike down the head of their government, a fearless search and the discovery of the origin and hiding place of these hateful and unnatral things should be followed by a solemn resolve to purge forever from our political methods and from the operation of our government, the perversions and misconceptions which give birth to passionate and bloody thoughts.

"If from this hour our adimration for the bravery and nobility of American manhood and our faith in the possibilities and opportunities of American citizenship be renewed, if our appreciation of the blessing of a restored union and love for our government be strengthened, and if our watchfulness against the dangers of a mad chase after partisan spoils be quickened, the dedication of this statue to the people of the United States will not be in vain."

When the president had concluded, "Hail Columbia" was rendered with a will, and the ceremonies were ended with the benediction by Rev. F. D. Power.

The statue is regarded by its sculptor, Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, as one of his most successful achievements. Its position is a commanding one. The small circle at the intersection of First street, Maryland and Pennsylvania avenues, is directly at the foot of the capitol grounds, and the statue is seen to fair advantage from the capitol and surrounding grounds and from the intersecting streets. The statue rises thirty feet into the air, and surmounts a broad and shapely granite base and graceful pedestal. Three sides of the shaft ore inscribed as follows:

On the southwest face: "James A. Garfield, 1831-1881."

On the southeast face: "Major General U. S. V.; Member of Congress; Senator and President of the United States of America."

On the north face: "Erected by His Comrades of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, May 12, 1887."

Surrounding the base of the pedestal, which is twenty feet in height, are three life size recumbent figures of bronze, representing "Wisdom," "Force," and "Patriotism." The figure is ten feet six inches in height, and weighs 5,000 pounds.

At 3:30 the visitors were given a trip down the river to Mt. Vernon and Marshall hall, with a planked shad dinner at the latter place.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

At Castle Garden Wednesday, 9,063 emigrants were landed.

Show & Bro.'s tannery, at Calais, Me., burned; loss, $125,000.

Fourteen persons were killed by a railway collision near Melbourne Wednesday.

Crop reports from the northwest are more encouraging than for several years past.

Calvin Graves, who killed Game Wardens Niles and Hill, of Maine, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The steamer Benton, plying between China and Japan, was sunk in collision March 29 and 150 Chinamen drowned.

Charles Major, colored, who stole $15,000 worth of diamonds from Mrs. Gen. Cheatnam at Washington, was captured in Chicago.

The twelve Irish constables who resigned rather than be parties to evicting processes, arrived in New York and were engaged as salesmen by a clothing firm.

J. B. Fruchier, an American citizen, who visited France, was seized, on arrival, imprisoned, denied counsel and forced to serve in the French army, where he now is.

The governor of Texas is asked to call a special session of the legislature to provide for the people of several counties who are starving, the drouth having ruined all crops.

After O'Brien finished his speech at Montreal Wednesday a resolution condemning Lord Lansdowne's eviction policy was passed with cheers. Editor O'Brien speaks in Quebec to-night.

In discussing the subject of the "Bible in the schools," at New York recently, ex-Governor Hoadly and Father McGlynn both took the ground that the Bible had no place in public schools because of the various beliefs of parents of the pupils.

BASE BALL.—Cincinnati 1, Metropolitan 1 (three innings, no game); Brooklyn 12, Cleveland 7; New York 9, Washington 8; Detroit 18, Pittsburg 2; Chicago 11, Indianapolis 6; Philadelphia 9, Boston 4; New Orleans 12, Memphis 6; Kalamazoo 12, Mansfield 11; Wheeling 7, Columbus 5.

Plow Factory Burned.

ORTONVILLE, Minn., May 13.—A fire here yesterday afternoon destroyed Engwist Plow factory, the Godfrey house and barn, a portion of the Charles Betcher lumber yard and several outbuildings. The loss is $10,000, and insurance $3,000. The city had a very narrow escape.

Western Beef Rejected.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The health officers seized two car loads of western beef at the St. John's Park freight depot of the New York Central railroad yesterday, and took the meat to the dump. It was badly tainted, though it had made the trip from the west in refrigerator cars.

Whipped a Child to Death.

BROOKLYN, Iowa, May 13.—Judge Ryan yesterday sentenced Chloe Robinson to three years at Fort Madison penitentiary for complicity in the crime of whipping a six-year-old child to death, near Montezuma in November.

Fatal Accident to Well Cleaners.

QUEBEC, May 13.—In the municipality of St. Pauever yesterday afternoon four men were cleaning out an old well, when two, Joseph Gaspard and Joseph Bussier, accidentally fell into it. The other two in attempting to rescue them also fell in. One of the latter, Frayans Bussier, and the two first named were killed by suffocation and drowning. The fourth was rescued more dead than alive.

Tramp Horribly Mangled.

NEWARK, O., May 13.—A tramp attempted to jump on a westbound Pan Handle freight at Summit station, west of here, and missing his hold fell under the wheels. The right leg was frightfully mangled and also the left hand and arm. It is supposed his injuries will prove fatal. He was taken to Columbus.

Light Sentence of a Socialist.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 13.—Walter Vrooman, of Kansas City, Mo., Socialist, and editor of the Labor Organizer, who was arrested in Allegheny City Monday night for saying that the American flag was "Only a a rag tied to a pole," was fined $25 yesterday for disorderly conduct.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 13.—At a meeting of the Democratic state committee, held here, Allentown, August 31, was fixed upon as the place and time for holding the next state convention.

Raging Forest Fires.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 13.—A fearful forest fire is raging near Forest City. A fire engine has gone to protect the Harmon Lumber company's mill and the village.

Logan's Love of Knuckle Down.

"Senator Logan was very fond of playing with the children," said a lady who has for many years been a frequenter of the Logan household. "The senator used to get so absorbed when he was playing with the little ones that he cared nothing for what was going on around him. He was very fond of his grandson, Lieut. Tucker's boy, about 6 years old. I remember that just one day before he was taken ill he was playing marbles in a room with the boy. The game was pretty evenly matched and the general was absorbed in it. While the game was at its height the servant brought in a card to him. It was that of a prominent senator. The general, who was down on his knees at the time, and about to shoot his marble, took the card, looked at it a moment, then said to the servant:

"'Tell the senator to take a seat and I'll be there in five minutes. I want to finish this game for the boy is ahead of me now.'"—Washington Letter.

Keep Your Thoughts Pure.

Your value and charm for others as a companion depends far more on what you think than on what you say. If your thought is all pure, clean, bright, confident and courageous you are a value, and an increasing value, wherever you go. People will always be glad to see you. When you bring yourself (your thought), you bring an actual pleasure to people. You bring also a power and strength to them. Your thought helps to strengthen their bodies. They feel better for seeing you. You are as a fountain of health and pleasure wherever you go.—Prentice Mulford's "White Cross."

"During the prevalence of the yellow fever, (1798) when not in attendance on the sick, I was busily employed in making nails for the coffinmakers. A carpenter in Warren street kept twelve men constantly employed in making white wood coffins, not painted, which he sold for $5 each. Two stout lads, with a handcart load, went daily through the streets, stopping at every corner and crying out: 'Coffins, coffins, all sizes, only $5.' In many instances the coffin stood under the bed of the patient for days and weeks waiting for him. Some recovered and paid the carpenter for their own coffins. Undertakers, as a profession, were not known in New York at that period.—

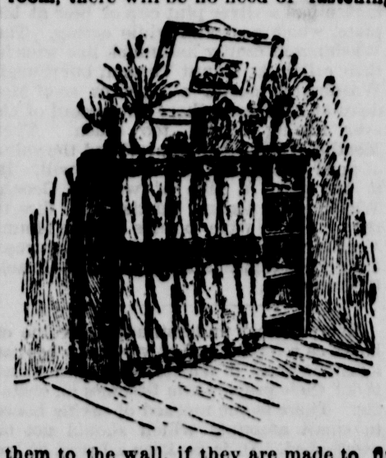
HOME-MADE CONVENIENCES.

How a Piano-Case May Be Converted Into an Article of Furniture.

It is wonderful what a little ingenuity will accomplish in the way of decorating a home by utilizing fragments and articles which are usually thrown into the alley or chopped up for kindling wood. *Home Decoration* in a recent issue tells us how to make a pretty and convenient article of furniture out of a piano case. The case for an upright piano is a large

square, except for the upper half of the front, and this part slants back slightly, so as to inclose the piano more firmly. The front part of the box should be entirely taken off, leaving the bottom, top, two sides and back intact. The boards which are removed may now be used as shelves, and can be placed inside of the box at various convenient heights. The inside of the box should first be covered with some plain, dark material, and the shelves, if intended to show off pet bits of china and glass, must be covered with the same material. This should be cut down about two inches longer than the width of the shelf, and the edge of the material should be pinked out in a pretty pattern. Gilt-headed furniture nails should be placed at regular intervals at the part that is intended for the front of the shelves, and these can serve not only as ornaments, but also to keep the material in its place. If this case is intended only for a book-case the lining of the box and covering of the shelves is unnecessary, as the books would conceal the roughness of the boards, which are seldom planed off on the inside of these cases. The edges of the shelves should in this case be trimmed with the narrow leather edging, which comes already pinked and in proper widths for the purpose. If the outside of the case is planed and smooth, a few coats of paint will make it a very pretty bookcase without further trouble, but if this has not been done, the sides and top, and also the back of the case (if likely to be seen), should be covered with cretonne, felt, or even plain red flannel. This must be neatly nailed to the box, with the raw edges turned under and held in place by the nails, or else the edge may be covered with furniture geimp, and gilt-headed nails used to hold all in place. A handsome scarf should be thrown across the top of the case, and if the edges are fringed and allowed to fall in front it makes a very effective trimming, and no other is necessary. A curtain may easily be arranged to hang in front of the case by having an iron rod made the width of the case. One end of this rod should be bent into a hook, the other end should be left straight; two screw eyes should be placed on either side of the case; one of these should be screwed so that the hole looks from one side to the other; the other eye must look up and down. The rod can then be passed through one eye and hooked down into the other. This is a very simple contrivance and is easily done. The curtain may be made with a broad hem, through which the rod may be run, or, if preferred, the rod may be painted or gilded and small rings sewn on the curtain and the rod run through the rings. When the case is required to enclose its former occupant, the piano, a few minutes spent with the tack drawer will remove all the material used to cover it. The screw-eyes which held the rod may be unscrewed and the case is ready again for the purpose for which it was originally intended, having lived a useful and far more ornamental life than it was ever intended it should. If the case enclosed a square piano to stand it on one end and put in a few shelves requires no more trouble than an upright piano case. It will hold more books if needed for that purpose, but does not make such an ornamental piece of furniture for the room. A grand piano case can also be turned into a bookcase with a little ingenuity, using the shelving part for pots of plants and small pieces of bric-a-brac, and by curtaining off the lower part and using it for book shelves.

The illustration below from the *American Agriculturist* shows some very easily-made and convenient shelves for books, papers, or other articles. They can be made of pine, stained to imitate walnut, with umber, and then oiled or varnished; or they can be painted to correspond with the woodwork of the room in which they are used. Or, if preferred, they can be covered with cloth, tacked on smoothly and neatly, using brass-headed furniture tacks wherever any will show. There should be two upright pieces, with as many cleats as there are to be shelves. The upper shelf should rest on, and be screwed to, these uprights, when put in the place the shelves are to occupy; it ought, also, to be two or three inches wider than the upright pieces and the lower shelves are. If they stand between the casing of a door and the corner of a room, there will be no need of fastening



them to the wall, if they are made to fit snugly. The upper shelf, being made fast by screws to the upright pieces, will hold them firmly in place. A curtain may be hung in front of them, if desired. Brackets to support the pole to which it hangs should be fastened to the uprights, just below the projecting edge of the upper shelf. This curtain can be made very ornamental by a band of plush, velvet, or embroidery, with a heavy fringe across the bottom. If the shelves are stained, or painted black, and a brass pole and brackets are used, with a pretty curtain, this "convenience" will be almost as ornamental as useful, and after having one, you will wonder how you ever got along without it.

WINDS, WINDS, WINDS.

In a country of New South orators, patent-medicine men and aggressive politicians, one can not know too much about wind.

Winds blow from everywhere; they are of all strengths temperatures, and tempers. There are monsoons, hurricanes, tempests, flaws, zephyrs, and no winds at all, which last are, in general, facetiously known as "white-ash breezes." This is a maritime jest, a twin to "splicing the main brace," and the two comprise not only the entire humorous offspring of the nautical family, but a very conclusive proof that man was made to mourn. But in speaking of winds, it is right to avoid such sorrowful reflections, and to be as gay and airy as we can.

The staples and stand-bys of winds are those blowing from the cardinal points of the compass. The connection between cardinals and wind is too apparent for remark. From the North, South, East and West blow these winds, and both in our lives and in literature they are very different from each other. The North wind is a bull in the wool market, while the South wind is a bear; but in the cotton market they change places. In the sealskin-sacque market, however, all winds are bulls. The North wind is the one of which elocutionists speak with a shivering roll of the "r," while for the South wind they have a blandishing tone of such softness that an unsophisticated audience is often beguiled into believing that butter would not melt in the elocutionist's mouth.

West winds, sometimes called "Winds of the West," and by elocutionists, "Western wynds," blow more agreeably in poesy than anywhere else. It is their special delight to twirl off a man's hat, and make him chase it into the Orient. A wind from any other quarter will not do this. East winds make us shiver; ugh! shiver-r-r!! That is, if we have read "Bleak House;" if we havn't, they make us get our straw hat, and go forth to snuff the invigorating breeze.

It used to be the theory among college "boys" that all the winds were once confined in the cave of Eolus, and that they were loosened by a goddess in a fit of feminine customariness; but college "men" of the present day inform the writer that a fair wind straight down the course don't make so much difference. There is a theory, too, that no one knoweth whence the wind cometh nor whither it goeth, and the establishment of the U. S. Signal Service has done much to support the idea. And yet, we always know that the wind cometh from windward, and often we know whither it goeth; it goeth through the car-window that you want shut, and into the newspaper that you want open. It goeth among the bangs of the fair young girl. It starteth up from far away; now quickly, now slowly it goeth. It hasteneth, it lingereth; it flieth o'er the unbending corn and skimmeth along the main; and, at last, it darteth through the elms and in at the window, just in time to take advantage of an opened door. How joyous that it is not too late! And, with a glad burst it leapeth against the door, and shutteth it, and awakeneth the baby.

Any wind will do this, but it must not be supposed that the winds choose all their works thus indiscriminately. There are enterprises peculiar to certain winds. Thus, "the wind that springs up from o'er the sea, and wrinkles the waves in its sportive glee" would not be the wind to cry, "Z-z-z-z" over a lonely plain at midnight. The "breeze that fans my lady's cheek" may be the "sweet South blowing o'er a bank of violets," but it is not the wind that "gently kiss the trees that they do make no noise:" for the first is an afternoon wind, while the latter blows only on moonlight nights.

The winds which make a "gusty day" come only in Autumn; the same winds in winter would make a "blustering day," but in spring they would make a "windy day," and that is all. We speak of the "boreal blasts" of Winter, the "balmy breath" of the Printemps, the "sensuous breath" of Summer. There are the "gales of March," but who ever heard of the gales of July?

There is the "mournful wind" which moans at night over church-yards; the "fitful gust" that unnerves the "belated traveler;" the "cold draft of air as if from some vault," which announces the ghost to the fool-hardy gust in the "old wing;" the "rising tempest" which howls over the dark roof; the "gales o' wind"—of course very different from mere gales—spoken of by sailors; and there is the "dancing fickle" wind, which scurries down the street (in Dickens), and whose business it is to take the hat off a familiar personage, and blow it against a new character by way of introduction.

And there is the "wind of such commotion;" the wind that people try to "raise:" the wind of which wind-pudding are made—

And there are infinite other winds; but it will take further study of "New South" oratory to treat of them of all exhaustively.—*Williston Fish in Puck.*

Teach your boy—if you would give him the larger chance the Creator intended he should have—either a trade or business, and so give him the chance of his hands. Educate him liberally, richly if you can, but above all educate him practically. Keep him out of a profession if you can. There are only two or three professions left, and they are starving to death the most of them. The law profession is marked for decay; the world is coming into the larger wisdom of less litigation and more arbitration. The medical profession is holding its empire by frailer and frailer hand, as the

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TALE OF A TELEGRAM.

Maud Estabrook had just turned to retrace her steps up the avenue, when, glancing round, she saw a young man emerging from the shadow of one of the great willows that guarded the gate. As he pulled off his hat with a low bow, the sunlight brought out the burnished black of his close cut hair, and threw into stronger relief his bronzed, handsome face, to which a slight scar on one cheek gave a touch of the romantic and picturesque. So thought Maud, after her brief, comprehensive survey.

"I beg your pardon," said the stranger, fanning himself with his straw hat as he spoke, "but can you tell me if Mr. Estabrook is here?"

"Oh," thought Maud, "one of Tom's friends." Then, aloud, "Yes—that is, he lives here, but he isn't at home to-day."

As the newcomer stood irresolute, Maud gave him another quick look, which summed up his whole appearance, from his six feet of stature and the light pedestrian garb that set it off, to the knapsack hanging over his broad shoulders. Then she said, hesitatingly: "He may be back to-night, perhaps. Won't you come up to the house and rest? It is so warm! And my mother will be glad to see any friend of Tom's."

The young man returned her inquiring glance as he answered, also with some hesitation: "Thanks. It is very warm, certainly. I should be delighted to pay my respects to—Mrs. Estabrook, if she will permit me."

With that he put on his hat again, and the two walked along together under the blossoming acacia trees, while he introduced himself as Marston Folliott, just now pedestrianizing in that region. To which she responded with the information that she was "Tom's sister."

In this way they reached the house, where Mrs. Estabrook was discovered in the cool north parlor. She received her son's friend very hospitably, inviting him to await Tom's return, which was expected by the next morning at latest.

Mr. Folliott's manner was again hesitating, as he half glanced toward Maud. "I really ought not to take advantage"——he began.

But Mrs. Estabrook, a nervous, excitable woman, given to starts and broken sentences, interrupted him: "No, no! Pray don't say so. Really, it would relieve my mind, now that my son is away; and of course Peter must choose this very time—— Maud, Peter hasn't come back yet? No, not a man on the place, and this is such a solitary neighborhood! Burglars and tramps would have us quite at their mercy."

So the young man accepted the urgent invitation, and the afternoon wore away pleasantly, with music and conversation, and strolling about the grounds.

It was almost tea time. The two ladies with their guest were sitting on the breezy piazza when a telegraph messenger came up the steps, delivered his yellow covered missive and was off again like a shot out of sight.

"From Tom, probably," said Mrs. Estabrook. "Mr. Folliott, you will excuse me?"

She broke open the envelope, while the conversation between the two young people went on. But it was suddenly interrupted by an inarticulate sound from Mrs. Estabrook, and looking around, they saw her white and trembling. Maud ran to her mother and put her arm about her.

"I hope you have received no bad news"—began Mr. Folliott. But as he advanced Mrs. Estabrook waved him back, with a poor attempt at a smile.

"Oh, no, not bad at all—only a little—a little—unexpected." Then she conveyed a silent summons to Maud's anxious eye, adding with the same forced lightness, "if you will excuse our leaving you alone for a moment, Mr. Folliott, I have a little household matter to arrange with my daughter. That is all, indeed. It is only for a moment—only a moment, I assure you."

As they withdrew she sedulously returned Mr. Folliott's bow, all the while preserving a set smile strangely at variance with her pale face. But no sooner had they entered the house than it dropped away, as she turned to her daughter and said, in a hollow whisper:

"Maud, that man is a burglar!"

Maud stared at this startling announcement. "What man, mamma?"

"That man out there—that Folliott, as he calls himself. He isn't a friend of Tom's. Just read this—from Amelia."

Maud took the telegram, which was from her married sister, living some fifty miles distant. This was what it contained:

"Have just learned from nursemaid of suspicious stranger making her acquaintance. Asked all about The Willows and number of inmates. Seemed to know something of Tom. Tall, dark, gentlemanly looking, and has a scar on one cheek. Look out for him."

"Has a scar on one cheek!" echoed Maud, faintly, after an instant's blank silence.

"Oh, Maud, what shall we do?" moaned Mrs. Estabrook, sinking into a seat. "And we have actually invited him to tea—a burglar! Well, for a friend, I thought he seemed very uncertain about Tom."

"I noticed that too," answered Maud, with bent brow, recalling a certain unreadiness of tone and manner which had struck her as strange at the time. "Mamma," she continued, "we must send Bridget or Maggie over to the village for help"——

"No," almost screamed Mrs. Estabrook, "not another person must leave the house! Oh, how could Peter choose the very day Tom was gone? When he knows how nervous I am, too!—and to think I told that—that desperado out there, that there wasn't a man about the place! Maud! Maud! what shall we do!"

"I think I have a plan, mamma," said Maud, raising her head from her brown study. "Wait a moment." She flew upstairs and down again. "Now come out on the piazza. He mustn't suspect anything."

The two ladies rejoined their unwelcome guest, and Mrs. Estabrook rushed into feverish conversation with him. But her talk was of a singularly warlike kind, turning mainly upon revolvers and the proficiency attained in the use of these deadly weapons by Bridget and Maggie, two unsophisticated handmaidens, who in fact would not have known a toy pistol from a Gatling gun. Maud, in spite of her tension of anxiety, grew speechless with laughter behind her fan, as she listened, furtively watching the stranger's face and noting his just controlled uneasiness. Finally, like one who takes a resolution, he began abruptly:

"I really am in a very false position"——

"Oh, I beg your pardon, Mr. Folliott," quickly interposed Maud, fearing that in his rising suspicions she would lose her carefully prepared coup. "If you would like to remove any lingering dust of travel you have just time before tea."

The young man rose at this hint, and Maud, volunteering to show the way, accompanied him up the broad staircase and smilingly indicated the room where his knapsack had been left. No sooner had he stepped within than, quick as a flash, the girl shut the door and locked it on the outside, where she had already placed the key. Then she leaned panting against the wall and listened to the movements of the trapped burglar.

For a few moments there was perfect stillness as if he were trying to realize the meaning of that click of the lock; then she heard him go to the door and turn the handle, first softly, then louder and louder. Maud clasped her hands tightly together, feeling almost hysterical between laughter and nervousness. Then the rattling stopped and a voice said slowly:

"Miss Estabrook! Are you still there?"

"Yes," answered Maud, holding her breath.

"You are not aware that you have locked me in?"

Maud hesitated for an instant. But since the explanation must come, it might as well come at once. "Yes," she answered, clearly; "I did it intentionally."

"In—deed!" The blended accent of this word made her feel hysterical again. "Perhaps you would not mind telling me why you did it?"

"Because you are a burglar," answered the girl, concisely.

There was an indistinct mutter which might or might not have been an expletive. Then, after a silence, the voice inquired, quite formally, "And might I ask what you mean to do with me?"

"Keep you shut up here until my brother or the gardner comes back; and then"——

"Yes, and then"——

"Then," replied Maud with a sudden inspiration, "we will let you go, if you will go peaceably."

There was a sound of suppressed laughter at this. Then the voice rejoined politely: "Thanks. I will give you any assurances you require."

Maud went down to the dining room, where she busied herself in packing a basket. After this, returning up stairs, she called to her prisoner: "Mr.—Mr. Folliott!"

"Yes?"

"If you will open the closet you will find a rope. Please let it down and we will send you up some supper."

The stranger obeyed, and a well filled basket was soon lifted through the window into his room. Maud hospitably hoped he had everything he wished.

"Thanks; not quite," was the deliberate answer. "If I might ask for a couple of Tom's cigars?"

"Tom, indeed! The wretch!" commented Tom's sister to herself. Then, aloud: "Oh, certainly, if you will let the basket down again."

At this point Mrs. Estabrook remonstrated. "Really, Maud, that is too much!"

"Oh, mamma, anything to keep him quiet and good tempered," said Maud. "And you know he was to have taken tea with us."

"But if he should burn the house down smoking them?" anxiously suggested her mother.

"Well, perhaps it's safer to give him something to use his matches with," answered Maud, with a masterly stroke of logic. "And they always do have matches," she concluded, indefinitely. Her reasoning carried the day, so the cigars went up and the rope came down, for this was a point on which Maud was firm. She had no intention of leaving that rope in their burglarious visitor's possession.

The evening waned, and still there was no sign of Peter's return. The two ladies did not dream of sleeping, but kept watch throughout the night in the room adjoining that of their prisoner, bracing themselves with strong tea for their task. It was weary work, however, and the minutes crept slowly into the small hours.

The hall clock had just struck the quarter before 2, when the silence of the house was disturbed by a little sound which seemed preternaturally loud to their strained ears. Mrs. Estabrook sat erect to listen, while Maud turned up the glimmering lamp. Again came the sound, slight but distinct, scratch, scratch—file, file."

"Maud, what is that noise?" said Mrs. Estabrook, with the calmness of despair. Maud declined to commit herself prematurely.

"Maud," said her mother, "it's down at the piazza window. It's—it's a confederate of that man in there! Oh, don't tell me! I know!"

Maud frowned thoughtfully. Her mother's idea seemed only too plausible.

"He'll get in and let the other one out," pursued Mrs. Estabrook, breathlessly, "and then they'll go through the house and rob and murder us all. Oh, dear! Oh-h!"

"Don't, mamma, dear! pray don't," entreated Maud, as the poor lady, overwhelmed by her own picture, showed signs of becoming hysterical, and uttered several small screams. Upon this the occupant of the next room, who hitherto had given no sign of life, began to knock on the door between the two chambers. Maud drew near, and the following conversation took place:

"Miss Estabrook!"

"Yes."

"Excuse me, but is anything wrong?"

Maud hesitated. Mrs. Estabrook meantime had checked herself, and was holding her breath to listen. Receiving no answer, he presently spoke again.

"What is that noise I hear down stairs?"

"We don't know," said Maud; "but"—

"But what? Is that what is alarming you?"

Maud considered. "We are afraid it is a—a burglar."

"What! Another?" exclaimed the stranger. Then he checked himself. "Don't you think you'd better send me to dispose of him? he suggested, with an admirable assumption of the boldness of innocence.

"Maud!" sharply protested Mrs. Estabrook.

"One moment, mamma," rejoined her daughter, "I am not sure." She turned to the door again. "You are quite certain he is not an—an—an assistant of yours?" she asked in the politest terms she could select.

"Let me out and you shall see. Upon my honor"— Here the words were lost in a stifled sound.

"Is the man laughing?" demanded Mrs. Estabrook in angry amaze; then, as a new suspicion entered her mind: "Maud, do you believe he is exactly in his right mind?"

"I don't think he can be," Maud answered doubtfully; but seeing her mother's growing alarm she hastened to add: "But we evidently have a certain control over him, and—really, mamma, I don't know but it would be better to let him drive the other away. No, but hear me out. They can't be accomplices, and if we must be in the power of either, why, I would much sooner trust this one. He is far superior to ordinary burglars," concluded Maud, with a fine air of connoisseurship in this particular branch of the dangerous classes.

Her opinion, as usual, prevailed, and their prisoner was informed that if he would not move until a given time he would be released. As he readily agreed to the conditions the girl stole out into the passage, turned the key very softly, and then flew back into her own room, which she locked in hot haste. Here she knocked on the inner door, and at the appointed sign heard the young man dash through the corridor and down stairs. There was a sound of rattling glass, an altercation of voices, a pistol shot and then a brief period of suspense, during which the hearts of the two women stood still. Then steps returned along the passage, crossed through the next room, and stopped beside the door of communication, where a rap resounded.

"Miss Estabrook, I have come back," said a quiet voice.

"And the—the man?" asked Maud, breathlessly.

"Oh, I fancy he'll give you no more trouble. Judging from the groan I heard as he beat a retreat he won't feel in spirits for any more of this business to-night."

"We—we are very much obliged to you," stammered Maud, rather at a loss what to say under the circumstances.

"Not at all. It was a pleasure to me. He was infringing on my rights, you know."

Silence followed, broken by another rap. "Miss Estabrook, I am waiting to be locked in again."

"Do you really mean"— began Maud.

"Certainly. I must insist, if you please. I'll stay here till you give me the word."

"Be quick, Maud," whispered Mrs. Estabrook, very distrustful of this extraordinary burglar. "The man is either a criminal or a lunatic. Run and turn the key, child, before he changes his mind."

Thus urged, the girl made another sortie. Once more the key clicked in the lock, their prisoner was heard to cross the floor, and then all was silence again.

Not for long, however. Suddenly there was a confused clamor at the outside door, while the bell pealed loudly through the house. Maud and her mother sprang up and faced each other.

"That man back again?" faltered Mrs. Estabrook.

"Oh, mamma, no!" said Maud, reassuringly. "A burglar would never ring the bell. Why, it's Tom!" she cried, with sudden conviction. "It's my brother come home," she repeated, as a voice from the next room was heard, with renewed proffers of assistance.

Tom it was, indeed, and very anxious about the safety of the household. As the brother and sister met in the gray of the early dawn he hastily explained how, having called in to see Amelia, she had given him no peace until he promised to return at once to The Willows; how he had done so, in some vexation at what he considered her fussiness, until everything had suddenly been driven out of his mind by the sight of a blood stain on the piazza. At which Maud shuddered, and was about to relate her version of the night's adventures when Mrs. Estabrook's voice was heard in reproachful accents from above. They hastened up stairs, and found the poor lady inclined to hysterics at being left alone. She began an incoherent story, in which Peter and the burglar were jumbled, to Tom's utter bewilderment.

"But who winged the burglar, then?" he asked. "Was it you, Maud?"

"Hush-sh!" breathed his mother, with warning finger upraised. "He's in there, you know."

"In there! Why, I thought you said he was gone? And what on earth is Peter in there for?"

"No, no, not Peter, the—the burglar"——

"The burglar!" Tom jumped up. "You don't mean you've trapped the fellow? Bravo!" And he was hurrying to the door, when his sister laid a hand on his arm.

"Oh, wait, Tom," she said. "That is the oddest part of it all." And she told the tale of their strange guest. "It doesn't seem like his being a burglar, but I don't think he can be in his right mind;" she concluded.

"By jove! I should say not! Wanted to be locked up again? Why, the man must be a first class crank. Well, I'll have a look at him."

He left the room, and the two women heard the key turn in the lock. They held their breath to listen, but all they could distinguish in the next room was a confused sound of voices and laughter. Presently Tom came back, accompanied by the suppositious burglar.

"My mother and sister, Mr. Folliott," said Tom, with a wave of the hand and a twinkle of the eye. "Mother, this is my friend Mr. Folliott, who seems to think there is some mystery that needs clearing up."

The real burglar was never found. Therefore Tom Estabrook was unable to settle the question if that "suspicious stranger" resembled Mr. Marston Folliott in anything beyond the scar. Even that had nearly disappeared before Mr. Folliott left The Willows, so that when Amelia first saw her future brother-in-law she gravely remarked that she could not imagine how mamma and Maud could have made such a singular mistake. She was sure she never could. Which, from the cause of the whole misunderstanding, was certainly rather trying. But then Amelia was trying sometimes, as people without a sense of humor are apt to be.—Kate Putnum Osgood in Harper's Bazar.

The Washington Family's Wine.

The Washingtons drank wine at their dinners, and the collection of Washington's household effects in the National museum in Washington shows that the family possessed much æsthetic taste. Their china contained many choice bits. In the collection there is an immense punch bowl and several wine services, and the chaplain of congress the time Washington was president records a presidential dinner at which he says that Gen. Washington had a silver pint cup of beer at his plate, which he drank while eating. The Washington family had much fine wine in their cellars at Mount Vernon; but though Washington drank a glass or so of Madeira at his meals, there is no record of his ever having drunk too much. That Martha Washington appreciated the value of good wine is evidenced by her will. In it she gives a pipe of wine to George Washington Parke Custis, and directs that all the wine bottles in the Mount Vernon vaults be equally divided between her granddaughters and grandson.—Frank G. Carpenter.

Every farmer understands the value of bones as a fertilizer, but when one has not a mill at hand in which to crush or grind them their preparation becomes an obstacle. There is one method of saving bones in small amounts which should not be overlooked. It is to keep a barrel of lye convenient, into which all the refuse bones should be dropped. The result is that phosphate of potash will be formed, which, unlike phosphate of lime, is soluble in matter, making one of the most valuable fertilizers known.

Joe Deutsch,
Cutter,
WITH
Hookway & Foltz,
Merchant Tailors,
CLOTHIERS,
And Gentlemen's Furnisher.
The Cheapest Place in the City.
SUITS
All Wool to order from $18.00 up.
PANTS
All Wool to order from $5.00 up.
22 East Main St.

DIELHENN BROS.
FIRST CLASS
Grocery & Crockery
HOUSE.
All Goods Sold at Bottom Prices.

WM. BOWMAN,
TIN, IRON
—AND—
SLATE ROOFING.
NORTH ERIE STREET.

Newsboys Wanted
TO SELL THE
Daily Independent.

SEE GEORGE SNYDER
Before you buy your
Boots & Shoes.

Notice to Oil and Gas Drillers.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Jas. H. McLain, Massillon, Ohio, to 12 o'clock noon, May 14, 1887, for drilling three gas wells, as follows: One to the depth of 3,000 feet, and two to the depth of 500 feet, provided gas is not found at a less depth, to our satisfaction.

All bids must be by the foot and include everything, except the drive pipe and casing, which will be furnished by the undersigned. We reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

MASSILLON NATURAL GAS AND OIL CO.
May 6-tf

Notice to Contractors.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED, up to 12 m., May 18, 1887, for putting down crossings by the square foot, and paving by the square yard according to specifications on file in the City Engineer's office.

J. LEU,
J. CLUTZ,
T. VOLKMOR,
Committee.

FOR RENT.

OFFICE OR SLEEPING ROOM in the Warwick Block. Inquire of C. C. Miller, the Jeweler. 2-3t

WANTED.

GOOD STRONG GIRL for Laundry Work. Apply to Massillon Steam Laundry.

WANTED—A good dining room girl. Inquire at Hotel Conrad.

COMPOSITORS—Twenty-five gentlemen or lady compositors, familiar with setting tabular work. None but reliable people of sober habits need apply. Application in person preferred, and must be made before May 28.
THE WERNER PRINTING AND M'F'G CO.,
Akron, O.

CRACKERS
6 cts. per Pound
—AT—
FRED. W. ALBRECHT'S.

LUTZ & GRAZE,
THE
ONE PRICE
GROCERY STORE.
23 East Main Street.

The Union National Bank.
JOSEPH COLEMAN, President.
JAS. R. HUNT, Cashier.
Does a General Banking Business.
South Erie Street,
MASSILLON, - - - - OHIO.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, Manufacturer of Fine Cigars, Retail Dealer in Cigars, Smokers' Articles, News Dealer, Candies, etc. Factory over Arcade Clothing Store, corner Main and Erie streets.
Retail Store, Hotel Conrad.

Stoves & Castings,
KILLINGER & CO.,
WEST MAIN ST.

SIPPO VALLEY MILLS!
WARWICK & JUSTUS,
Manufacture Best Grades of
FLOUR.
Ask your grocer for Fancy Patent, either
SIPPO VALLEY
SIPPO CHIEF.

ADVERTISE
—IN THE—
MASSILLON DAILY
INDEPENDENT.

COLEMAN,
The Reliable
JEWELER,
Has just received a splendid stock of
New Goods!
Call and see the
Boom in Watches.
A solid Gold American Stem Winder
FOR $22
A genuine Diamond Ring
FOR $8.00, AT
COLEMAN'S.
Agents for the Celebrated
RUDGE
Bicycles and Tricycles.

F. J. Keller & Co.,
GROCERS.
Agents for the
Hercules
Stump Blasting
—OR—
Powder.

Massillon has four railroads, the Ohio Canal, three express companies, a telephone exchange, and will soon have competing telegraph lines.

The Massillon Independent.

Massillon has inexhaustible beds of coal, stone, iron and clay, either within or very near the corporate limits. Massillon coal is the best in the world.

VOL. XXIV—NO. 47. MASSILLON, OHIO, MAY 13. WHOLE NO. 1,423.

CHOICE

City Property.

There is no better investment to be made than in real estate in Massillon, as the city is bound to grow rapidly and steadily. I have a number of

Finely Located Lots

AND

Comfortable Dwellings

Scattered in the different wards which will be sold upon easy terms. For particulars inquire of

P. G. ALBRIGHT,

German Deposit Bank.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory & store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

H. C. ROYER, M. D
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours, 7 to 9 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office at east end of Royer Block on West Main St. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street!

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music. Address box 352, Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and State streets.

In Secret Session.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The board of review of the National Trotting association went into secret session at the Grand Pacific hotel yesterday evening, to consider the case of Secretary Vail, but as there was a great deal of other important business to be attended to the Vail matter was postponed for the present.

Soldiers Drowned.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., May 12.—Yesterday evening at Fort Gibson two soldiers, Joe Adams and J. E. Gladden, were drowned in the Grand river. They were out seining for fish, and got caught in a swift current and were swept under.

Woman Suffrage Defeated.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 12.—The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the right of suffrage without regard to sex was defeated in the house.

Same Old Result.

TALLAHASSE, Fla., May 12.—The vote in the legislature for United States senator today was as follows: Perry 22, Pasco 14, Blaxham 23, Goodrich (Rep.) 12, scattering 4.

Texas Crop Prospects Improved.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 12.—Copious rains have fallen in central, north and northeast Texas during the past forty-eight hours. Crop prospects are greatly improved.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

Legal Notice.

The unknown heirs of Joseph and Barbara Babst, deceased, will take notice that the undersigned on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1877, filed his petition in the Probate Court within and for the County of Stark and State of Ohio, a leging that the personal estates of said decendents are insufficient to pay their respective debts and the charges of administering said estates; that they died seized in fee simple of the following described real estate, situate in the city of Massillon, in the county of Stark, and State of Ohio, and being part of lot 43, according to the amicable partition of Wetmore, Binney and Fay, made October 17, 1848, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the west line of the C. T. V. & W Railroad, now C. L. & W. Railroad, right of way and the north line of a 20-foot alley, thence south 69½ degrees west and along the north line of said alley 120 feet, thence north 20½ degrees west 60 feet, thence north 69½ degrees east 120 feet more or less to said right of way, thence south 20½ degrees east 60 feet to the place of beginning, containing ⅛ of an acre of land

The prayer of said petition is for an order to sell said premises. The persons above mentioned will further notice that they have been made parties defendant to said petition and that they are required to answer on or before the 25th day of June, 1887.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY,
As Administrator of the estate of Joseph and Barbara Babst, deceased. April 29-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1887,

At 1 o'clock p. m., upon the premises the following described real estate, situated in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, to-wit: Part of lot No. 1 in Kracker's addition to the city of Massillon, appraised at $900.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third in hand, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from day of sale, with interest, the payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

R. B. CRAWFORD,
Admin'r estate of J. B. Thompson, deceased.

Divorce Notice.

Robert Cousins, whose residence is at Acton, Polk county, Florida, will take notice that I, on the first day of April, 1887, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, my petition for divorce from said Robert Cousins and for alimony. I have also obtained an injunction restraining the said Robert Cousins from encumbering, selling, transferring or leasing the following described premises in Russell's addition to the city of Massillon, in said county namely; Lot number (15) fifteen according to a survey and plat made by A. F. Beach, surveyor, and that said petition charges said Robert Cousins with gross neglect of duty and extreme cruelty, and will be for hearing in six weeks after this date.

Dated April 8th, 1887.

ELIZABETH A. COUSINS.

Notice to Contractors.

The committee on paving and grading will receive bids for stone street crossings up to 12 o'clock May 18, 1887.

1st. Stones 18 inches wide laid lengthwise and paved between.

2d. Flagging five feet wide and one foot thick.

JOHN LEW, Chairman.

Bids will be received by the city clerk up to 12 o'clock, May 18, 1887, for 12 0 feet of Fire Hose. All hose to be guaranteed to stand a pressure of not less than 300 pounds to the square inch

CHAS. JARVIS,
A. BOERNER,
F. VOLKMORE.
Mas 6 2t

Legal Notice.

George Elliott, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 20th day of April, 1887, Anne Elliott filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, praying a divorce from said George Elliott on the ground of habitual drunkenness for more than three years and also for gross neglect of duty for more than three years in failing to provide for and maintain said Anne Elliott; said Anne Elliott also prays for alimony, for restoration of her maiden name and for all other proper relief. And said cause will be for hearing on and after June 5th, 1887.

ANNE ELLIOTT.
Per her Att'y James J. Grant.
14 6t

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing of Massillon Bridge company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. W. Eckert retiring. All business of said firm will be adjusted by "The Massillon Bridge Company," a corporation, at its office, Massillon, O

MASSILLON BRIDGE COMPANY
April 1, 1887. 46 7t

WANTED.

WANTED—A first-class canvasser, male or female. Apply at this office.

WANTED—Board in quiet family living within half mile of post office by a single gentleman. Address R., care INDEPENDENT.

A WARNING TO O'BRIEN.

TO INSULT LORD LANSDOWNE IS TO INSULT LHE QUEEN.

Trouble Likely to Follow the Irish Editor Into Canada—The Irish Population Preparing to Welcome Him and the Orangemen Excited Over the Event.

MONTREAL, May 12.—The Gazette publishes an editorial warning William O'Brien that if he insults the governor general he does it at his own risk. It says: "The governor general stands to us in the place of the queen. To insult him in the way proposed is for us just such a crime of lese majeste as it would be in England to wage a war of vituperation against her majesty. We are bound in honor to protect him against such insult—bound by the strongest of reasons—self-respect and national pride. To insult him is to insult not only the queen's representative, but Canada and the people of Canada, whose viceroy he is. Mr. O'Brien is assuming a very serious responsibility. As a landlord we have nothing to do with Lord Lansdowne. We don't want to know anything about his tenants, or hear his business discussed. The people of Canada are not all Irish, and they have rights that should be respected. We greatly fear that if Mr. O'Brien persists he will provoke feelings of a totally different order from those which, in his rash design, he contemplated. Certainly he will not benefit Ireland. As sure as Mr. O'Brien makes the viceroy of Canada an object of attack on Canadian soil he will arouse a counter agitation which may end in God knows what deplorable complications."

The Irish population are making great preparations to welcome Mr. O'Brien. The vistors will be received by the Irish societies at the station and escorted to St. Lawrence hall, where an address of welcome will be read. Mr. O'Brien and Kilbride will deliver addresses in Albert hall. Much excitement prevails over the fear of a counter demonstration by the Orangemen and a repetition of the riots of 1878-9.

A Reception for O'Brien in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 12.—Mr. O'Brien will arrive here Friday night, and the Irish people are preparing to give him a rousing welcome. Among Orangemen there is no little ill-feeling and they declare that any movement in the shape of a demonstration will cause bloodshed. The anti-Home Rulers have engaged all the public halls for Saturday night, hoping to spoil the plans of the reception committee, but the latter have managed to secure the theatre of the Ottawa university for Mr. O'Brien's lecture. On the return of the governor general from Toronto, a reception will be tendered him by the anti-O'Brien faction.

Objecting to O'Brien.

TORONTO, Ont., May 12.—The citizens are indigrant over Mr. O'Brien's visit. The mayor will call a mass meeting to consider whether it is for the interest of the city to allow Mr. O'Brien to speak here. He says he strongly condemns introducing strife-provoking questions into Canada.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

W. O. Bradley Will Be Nominated for Governor With John Feland Second.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.—The state central committee of the Republican party met last night at the Fifth Avenue hotel and discussed the platform. The policy most generally agreed upon was like this: Favoring the Blair educational bill; against convict labor, and denouncing the Democratic party for not properly housing convicts; favoring immigration; a conservative plank on the dependent pension bill, and, if anything to positively indorse it; favoring a protective tariff strongly; a demand for the remodeling of the state constitution. There was much interest exhibited in the general, all around talk on the platform On the question of temperance there was a good deal of discussion and the opinion was almost unanimous that the temperance question should be let alone in the resolutions. State issues are to take the place of National features.

The Republican convention met to-day at noon at Masonic Temple. A large crowd of the faithful are in the city, and were busy last night fixing things for to-day. W. O. Bradley, of Lancaster, will be nominated for governor on the first ballot, having no opposition and Gen. John Feland, of Hopkinsville, has a sure thing for lieutenant governor, if he will accept. The nominations for the other offices will be warmly contested for. The Republicans expect to make a strong fight in Kentucky this year. They claim that the Prohibition and Labor tickets will take 50,000 votes from the Democratic party, and they are greatly encouraged by the strength they displayed in the fall elections, when they carried the city of Louisville by a small majority.

Idle Planters Waited On.

CISCO, Tex., May 12.—The people of Rising Sun make everybody work in that section of the country. Recently a family of idlers prepared their land for planting in a slipshod manner. They were visited by a crowd of twenty neighbors, who compelled them to do the work over and do it well. The idlers were then warned that if they failed to plant or work their land well in the future they would be driven from the community, but assured that if they worked as other people did, they would be in no danger.

Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky.

HENDERSON, Ky., May 12.—Five hundred delegates occupied the pews of the Episcopal church this morning when the Protestant Episcopal convention for the diocese of Kentucky was called to order. Divine service, followed by the office of the holy communion, was celebrated at 10 o'clock, and the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. M. M. Benton, of the Church of the Advent, of Louisville. The convention then organized for business.

Recreant to His Trust.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 12.—James Reynolds and William Roliand escaped last night from the penitentiary. Their cells were found empty and a line hanging over the walls outside, which had been sealed. Both men are noted characters. This morning a guard named Campbell was arrested, charged with assisting the escape. It is the most singular escape which ever occurred from the state prison.

The Flood Still Growing.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 12.—The freshet along the St. John river grows worse. Fredrickton is in darkness, the gas works being submerged. There is great suffering in the flooded districts, and the government has sent one of the Fredericton steam ferryboats to assist in removing live stock to high lands. The melting snow on the upper St. John is feeding the flood.

STATE AGAINST STATE.

Unusual Cases in the Courts of Georgia and South Carolina.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 12.—The cases of the forger, Blackwood, which for a time promised to be a casus belli between Georgia and South Carolina, has now assumed a phase never before known to international law. The spectacle is presented of a state becoming a litigant in one of the lower courts of a sister state. Blackwood, a resident of South Carolina, committed forgery at Augusta, Ga., and fled to his home. He was followed by Officer Edward Stone, of the Augusta police force, into whose hands the case had been placed. Stone, accompanied by John P. McNally, an official of one of the Augusta banks, and the man who cashed the forged checks, went over to Blackwood's house, and arresting him, brought him to Georgia. Stone and McNally claim that Blackwood agreed to come to Georgia without waiting for a requisition, but Blackwood's friends at once brought the matter before Governor Richardson.

The South Carolina newspapers set up a howl, charging Stone and McNally with kidnaping. Governor Richardson requested Governor Gordon to order Blackwood's release, but as the Governor of Georgia had no power to take any such step, he refused to interfere. Then indictments charging Stone and McNally with kidnaping were found in South Carolina, and a requisition was made upon the Governor of Georgia for their extradition. It happened that at the same time there were pending in Georgia courts criminal proceedings against both Stone and McNally, and under the Georgia code the executive warrants for their extradition must be suspended until the cases in the Georgia courts are tried and the sentences, if any, of these courts fully justified.

The next step in the proceedings is a suit for a writ of habeas corpus brought by Blackwood for his release. In this suit the state of South Carolina is a party, and through her governor and attorney general urge Blackwood's release, asking that the judge of the superior court of Richmond county, Georgia, where the suit was brought, "take notice of the fact that the state of South Carolina complains that her sovereign rights have been violated by the alleged kidnaping of Blackwood, and submits that a proper regard for those rights under the comity between the states should require the release of said Blackwood." South Carolina thus submits the whole question as to whether the man Blackwood was kidnaped or not to the Richmond superior court in this state. The proceedings are being watched with the greatest interest.

Effects of the Earthquake.

TUCSON, Ariz., May 12.—All through southeastern Arizona, south of the thirty-fifth parallel, there was more or less damage by the recent earthquake. In some instances houses were completely demolished. A remarkable feature was the terror displayed by animals of all kinds. Herds of cattle and horses in some instances ran like mad, in other cases they stood trembling with fear. Six persons here are known to have lost their reason since the shock, and four of them had to be confined. The fear and terror among the people, especially the ignorant classes, are still at high tension. Physicians here report many cases of mental disturbance and nervous prostration.

Peculiar Suicide.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 12.—Patrick McNulty, said to be a well-known operator and contractor, committed suicide at Kane on Saturday, which fact was not discovered until yesterday. He was missed on Saturday, and a diligent search made for him, but without success until yesterday, when his body was discovered lying on top of an oil tank in one of L. E. Mallory's tank houses, situated between Kane and West Kane. A blanket was wrapped around the body, which was lying face down, and directly over a crack in the tank covering. No reason can be assigned for the act.

A Law Injuring Women.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 12.—The new state law imposing a heavy fine for employing women or children more than ten hours a day will go into effect on July 1. In consequence merchants are giving notice to all their women clerks to quit them. This is very severe on the women, many of whom are dependent upon their work. The women talk of clubbing together and testing the constitutionality of the law which thus takes away their rights. A former Republican senator said to-day that the law was simply a political deal between the Republicans and the Labor party.

Killed His Father-in-Law.

ROCKVILLE, Ind., May 12.—Wm. Morgan, in attempting to brain his son-in-law, Wm. R. Upp, with a hatchet, was shot by the latter and instantly killed. Upp then gave himself up and is in jail, afraid to leave for fear of Judge Lynch, although no warrant has been issued for him. In 1885 Upp married Morgan's daughter, and she was burned to death last winter, leaving a six-months-old babe, which Morgan took. The father sued for and recovered his offspring. This caused the trouble which culminated in the murder.

Constitutional Convention Bill Vetoed.

ALBANY, May 12.—The governor has vetoed the Arnold constitutional convention bill, the principal reason for such action being that it provided for a partizan convention, and excluded from membership representatives of the Labor-Reform, Anti-Monopoly, Prohibition, License and Woman Suffrage sentiment, as well as those identified with other special interests of importance, desiring changes in the organic law of the state.

Knights of Honor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The Supreme lodge, Knights of Honor, met in secret session at the Continental hotel yesterday. In the fourteen years of the order's existence it has distributed $26,000,000 to its sick members and the widows and orphans of its members. Representatives were present from every state in the Union. The sessions will continue about ten days.

Fog Cleared Away.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., May 12.—The fog has cleared off and the wind is now west. Thirty-six steamers, including coasters, were reported off here from 2:30 p. m. yesterday until 8 o'clock to-day. The steamer, Martello, of the Wilson line, that was in collision with the bark Freida A. Willey, is now approaching Sandy Hook, returning.

High License in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 12.—The Brooks high license bill, adopted by the house some time since, passed the senate to-day finally by a vote of 56 to 11. The bill now goes to the governor for his action.

Pan-Handlers Convicted.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 12.—Haggerty, the second Pan-Handle brakeman tried for robbing freight cars, was convicted this morning. J. F. Wright, another brakeman, entered a plea of guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

OUR WASHINGTON NEWS.

JAMES W. HYATT APPOINTED UNITED STATES TREASURER.

A Successor for Conrad N. Jordan Selected From Connecticut—Mr. Thobe Gives Up Contesting Carlisle's Seat—Illness of Judge Woods—The Hotel Men.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Unless Mr. Thobe, who ran against Speaker Carlisle for congress last fall, gives some good explanation for his delay in filing the papers in his contest for Mr. Carlisle's seat, he will be debarred from the contest. The new law in relation to election contests in congress allows thirty days after the filing of the member's certificate for the contestee to reply and ninety days for taking the testimony. The period of 150 days in the contest against Mr. Carlisle expired April 25, but the clerk of the house has received no papers from Mr. Thobe.

Under the new rules Mr. Thobe can now, it is said, only get his contest before the house by unanimous consent of the members. It was reported some time ago that Mr. Thobe had decided to abandon his fight for Mr. Carlisle's seat, and the fact that he has failed to forward his testimony tends to confirm that report. Mr. Carlisle's friends, however, say he'll not allow Mr. Thobe's case to be thrown out on a technicality. He is confident an investigation will establish his election beyond a doubt.

The Hotel Men.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The delegates to the hotel men's convention gave themselves up to sight-seeing to-day. At 9 o'clock they entered carriages at Willard's hotel and were driven around the city, visiting the departments, the soldiers' home and other places of interest. At noon they reached the White House, where they were presented to the president and compliments exchanged. An excursion to Mt. Vernon on the steamer W. W. Corcoran, with a lunch on board, occupied the afternoon.

Execution of Mexican Officers.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The state department has received no official information as to the proposed execution of Mexican officers for invading our territory, and can, therefore, take no action. It is understood, however, that Secretary Bayard would be greatly shocked at the idea of execution of the men for the comparatively trivial offense, and would probably intimate, if he could properly do so, that the United States government desires no such severity of punishment.

Revenue Cutters' Instructions.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—It is said at the department of state that the instructions issued to the revenue cutters in Alaskan waters do not indicate the decision to be reached, or claims asserted by this government as to jurisdiction in Alaskan waters. The subject is still being negotiated.

Serious Illness of Judge Woods.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The condition of Associate Justice Woods, of the United States supreme court, is said to be alarming, and his friends say death may ensue at any moment. The distinguished jurist is suffering from a complication of diseases.

Not Heard of It.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—No official information has reached the department of state respecting the reported refusal of the Halifax authorities to permit an American schooner to procure provisions. It is thought the report must be inaccurate.

United States Treasurer Appointed.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The president today appointed James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, to be treasurer of the United States to succeed Conrad N. Jordan, resigned.

A Mob After a Baker.

MONTREAL, May 12.—A baker named Guyon, employed by M. Tondel, was seriously injured by a mob of his striking brethren yesterday. Mme. Trudel was frightened into hysterics, and M Trudel was beaten until insensible. Several shots were fired into the bakery by the strikers, none of which took effect. The mob dispersed before any arrests could be made.

Pardons Asked.

NOGALES, Ariz., May 12.—A petition was forwarded from this place to President Diaz, asking him to pardon the prisoners who recently created a disturbance on the American side, and who were sentenced to be shot yesterday. Another petition asking President Cleveland to recommend their pardon, and one requesting him to take no such step, has been sent to Washington.

Depot Burned.

OWATONNA, Minn., May 12.—Owing to the extreme dry weather the sparks of an outgoing freight set fire to the roof of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passenger and freight depot last evening. The books, tickets and baggage were saved, but the freight was all burned. The amount of loss could not be ascertained.

Governor Hill and Coercion.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 12.—Governor Hill presided at a large anti-coercion meeting last night and made a speech vigorously denouncing the policy of the Salisbury government. Letters of sympathy were read from ex-Governor Robinson and others. Rev. T. K. Beecher, Senator Fassett and others also spoke.

A Hotel Burned.

SIOUX CITY, May 12.—The Merchants' hotel, one of the oldest hotels in this city, burned yesterday afternoon, the fire catching in the oil room from some unexplained cause. A good share of the furniture was saved, but the building is a total wreck. The loss is fully covered by an insurance of $7,500.

Change of Program.

TOLEDO, O., May 12.—The Ohio regiments that participated in the battle of Gettysburg will hold their annual reunion at Gettysburg, Pa., on September 14, instead of at Toledo on September 17, a change of time and place having been decided upon a few days ago by the Committee of Arrangements.

Pleaded Guilty and Got One Year.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Charles E. Renne, who was indicted on four charges of forgery involving $4,000 or $5,000, preferred by W. H. Carr, of the board of trade, for whom he was confidential bookkeeper, pleaded guilty in Judge Tuley's court this morning, and was sentenced to one year at Joliet on one charge, the others being dismissed.

Jake Sharpe's Trial.

NEW YORK, May 12.—District Attorney Martine and ex-Judge Fullerton, of counsel, agreed this morning that the jury to try Jake Sharpe should be impanelled on Friday, and it is believed that the trial will go on on Monday next.

THROUGH FIRE AND BLOOD.

The New Mississippian Takes Up the Cause of the Murdered Editor.

JACKSON, Miss., May 12.—The New Mississippian, published by the Martin Brothers in the same building where the Sword and Shield, Gambrell's paper, is published, yesterday came out with two columns of editorials on the tragedy. The headlines are a fair index to the entire article. They read as follows: "The slaughter of R. D. Gambrell; Col. Jones Hamilton, with four accessories, hunt down the brave young editor of the Sword and Shield, and surround and murder him."

The whole affair is then treated of in the strongest possible language, concluding as follows: "It is not improbable that soon another shot will ring out in the night and another coroner's jury go their solemn work, but if the men who have recently done their deed think that they can place their bloody hands over these papers which have determined to speak out and muzzle and terrify them into the silence of ignominy, they have erred The Sword and Shield will go on with its warfare for truth over the grave of this hero. That paper will go out with arraignments of the guilty as terrible as before.

"There are three editors on this paper, and each one is willing to lay down his life, if it must be, rather than to falter in a journalist's duty and be prevented from publicly advocating the principles he honestly cherishes. And then some one bolder and braver than we will take hold of the paper we have left and carry the struggle on and on with all the bitter and awful determination of invincible right and warring against wrong." The Sword and Shield, the dead editor's paper, will soon appear again, and there is great interest felt as to what it will say.

A Probable Clew.

CLEVELAND, O., May 12. Thomas Pattison, aged twenty-seven, hailing from Chicago, was locked up yesterday for attempting to ravish Mary O'Dell, a servant at 1091 Prospect avenue. During her conversation with the prosecutor about the case, the girl told a startling story, which, if true, will clear up the Maggie McCarthy case, that has been puzzling the police. Miss O'Dell says that on the night of the murder she rode up town on the same car with Maggie, who alighted at Case avenue, and started toward Sibley street. As the girl turned the corner two men stepped out of the shadow and followed her. One of them turned around, and by the light of the lamp she saw it was Pattison. A day or two after this Miss O'Dell noticed that the coachman where she was employed was taking food to the barn, and she soon discovered that Pattison was concealed there. She met him while going through the cellar and he attempted to assault her. Hence the arrest. Pattison denies that the girl saw him on the night of the murder.

Not a Strike at This Time.

TAMAQUA, Pa., May 12.—While there is a feeling of dissatisfaction among the miners throughout this region, the prevalent opinion among the more experienced is that a strike will not be made at this time. The demand for 10 per cent. increase in wages was made to show dissatisfaction with the wages, and not upon the idea of having it granted at this time, when the companies have a surplus of coal on hand. If a strike takes place it is thought it will occur later in the season. The men went to work as usual this morning.

A Long Ocean Race.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The clipper ship Seminole, of Sutton's California Despatch, was towed out from the foot of Fletcher street yesterday, and started down the river all ready to begin her 8,000 mile race with the clipper Charming, of the New York and California line, which lay at the foot of Wall street. Then a tug took hold of the Charming and dragged her after the Seminole. The race began when the tugs let go. The race is around Cape Horn to San Francisco and will take from 120 to 140 days.

International Y. M. C. A. Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Delegates from nearly every state in the Union and about twenty from Canada, have arrived to attend the twenty-seventh international convention of Young Men's Christian associations. The delegates are met at the trains by committees of the local associations and conducted to the hotels and boarding houses, where accommodations have been provided them. The convention opens this afternoon and closes on Sunday.

Almost Like Chicago in 1872.

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 12.—About midnight last night a fire occurred at Newton village, in the livery stable of G. H. Hoyt. Owing to the delay in getting the fire engines from Haverhill the fire extended to the Twilight hotel, Craft's meat market, H. E. Hartford's carriage factory, all of which were totally destroyed as well as about twenty other buildings. The loss will reach $25,000. The fire was caused by a horse kicking over a lighted lantern.

Virginia's Foreign Bonds.

RICHMOND, Va., May 12.—W. L. Royall, resident counsel for the foreign bondholders has had a conference with Speaker Stuart, of the debt commission, and made a proposition which Mr. Stuart says will be satisfactory to the commission. Mr. Royall has cabled the foreign bondholders asking authority to present the offer, and Mr. Stuart has promised to withhold the report until a reply to the cablegram shall have been received.

A Legacy to Colored Children.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 1ST [illegible]—Daniel C. Hand, of Guilford, Conn., [illegible] son of George W. Williams, of this city, has restored property worth $100,000 to settle what Mr. Williams considered to be a debt of honor, has made a will in which he has provided that at his death the interest of $100,000 out of his estate shall be devoted perpetually to the education of the colored children of the south. Mr. Hand is eighty-eight years old.

Barbed Wire Dealers Fail.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Snabel & Co. and Sherman & Marsh, manufacturers and dealers in barbed wire, failed this afternoon. Sherman & Marsh's liabilities are $448,000; assets, $256,000, Schnabel & Co., next door to them, have liabilities of $303,000; assets, $183,000. The firms are practically one. The immediate cause of the failure, it is said, is the interstate commerce law.

A Block of Ground Left Bare.

PEORIA, Ill., May 12.—The large grain drill and machinery works of Shelby, Starr & Co., occupying nearly a block of ground, were destroyed by fire last night. The fire started in the adjoining paint shop of Nicol Barr & Co., which was also consumed. Shelby, Starr & Co.'s loss will exceed $100,000; insurance $50,000.

James McElroy Respited.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—James McElroy, who was to have been hanged at Henderson next Friday has been respited until July 1.

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MARILLA.

A song is growing in my heart, Marilla,
Now it is creeping to a chamber in my brain,
Oh, hear it from my lips depart, Marilla!
'Twill re call the olden, golden days again,
When we dreamed beneath the silver boat, Marilla,
In Seville—'neath the blue waves overhead,
And sent our golden ships afloat, Marilla.
But two in all the world know what we said.

Oh, I've lived a thousand years since then, Marilla,
Ah, how! my lonely pillow only knows,
By day I've laughed and fought with men, Marilla,
While at night my heart grew gray with buried woes,
Then, while I wept, from out the gloom, Marilla,
I'd seem to feel your warm palm touch my cheek,
And your gracious presence in the room, Marilla,
Would send my grief some other heart to seek.

And, while I slept, you came to me, Marilla,
With warm love in your eyes of violet,
But when I woke, my ships at sea, Marilla,
Love freighted tossed and, ah! my eyes were wet.
But, once, with breaking heart, I slept, Marilla,
When something touched my mouth like Seville wine.
I awoke—and held you. Then I wept, Marilla,
And life with love I found to be divine!

We will walk again the olden ways, Marilla;
You will ever into my ears the golden words,
Which, in Seville, in the olden days, Marilla,
Charmed to your dainty feet the truant birds.
For God is good. The world is wide, Marilla;
But now I feel your hand, the world is small;
For my world is where you abide, Marilla—
And I am yours, through everything and All!
—John Ernest McCann in New York Mail and Express.

Persia's Minister of Public Printing.

The sani ed doulch, or minister of public printing, is a functionary who is often closeted with the shah, as he is public censor and nominal editor of the official journals. It is said that nothing goes into these periodicals without first passing under the eye of the shah. But as they appear only monthly and cover but four pages in large type, the task of editing is more apparent than real.

The sani ed doulch also assists the shah in editing his journals of travel and preparing them for the press. The most recent work of this description is the account of the shah's excursion to Meshed in 1882, in which the royal author gives some of his own conclusions concerning the antiquities along the route he followed. The work is illustrated with lithographic illustrations made from photographs. These works as well as the official gazette are printed by lithography. This may seem a somewhat laborious and unnecessary process at the present age, for the casting of Arabic characters, which the Persians use, has been often done, and several volumes have been printed in India in the Persian language from metal types. But the Persians, with their exquisite æsthetic feeling, cannot become habituated to type printing, as it is less soft, flowing and flexible than the written character. Hence the preference for lithography, which approximately gives them the delicate touches of the caligraphic art. A skillful scribe writes out each page as it is to appear in the printed copy. This is photographed on a stone with a prepared surface.—S. W. G. Benjamin.

Mistaken Treatment of Colds.

The Monthly Magazine (London) reports Dr. Graham as saying that it is not a correct practice, after a cold is caught, to make the room a person sits in much warmer than usual, to increase the quantity of bed clothes, wrap up in flannel, and drink a large quantity of hot tea, gruel or other slops, because it will invariably increase the feverishness and in the majority of instances prolong rather than lessen the duration of the cold. It is well known that confining inoculated persons in warm rooms will make their smallpox more violent, by augmenting the general heat and fever; and it is for the same reason that a similar practice in the present complaint is attended with analogous results, a cold being in reality a slight fever. In some parts of England, among the lower order of the people, a large glass of cold spring water, taken on going to bed, is found to be a successful remedy, and in fact many medical practitioners recommend a reduced atmosphere and frequent draughts of cold fluid as the most efficacious remedy for a recent cold, particularly when the patient's habit is full and plethoric.

Hotel "Chair Warmers."

"Chair warmers" are quite abundant this winter. Look into a hotel office almost any day and it will be noticed that all the chairs are occupied and that there are people pacing about who can't get a chair to sit down. These people are not regular or even casual guests. They haven't anywhere to go to keep out of the cold and so drop into the hotels. Many of them are poor devils out of work. Some of them look anxious and dejected; others twitch about nervously and occasionally get up and take a turn around the room; a third class reads. Most of these people are respectable looking. The reading element is quite large. Some have newspapers or magazines and some have paper covered books. They sit for hours and hours immersed in the literature with which they have provided themselves, only getting up to move when the sweepers come around with their disturbing brooms to gather up the dirt and litter on the tiling. The same people are to be seen day after day, and their faces are as familiar to the hotel clerks as those of the permanent guests.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Why the Czar Killed Him.

It is now certain that Maj. (not Count or Gen.) Reutern was killed by the czar under the following circumstances: The czar had set him to write letters which would take him two hours, and had told him to bring them to him when ready. Maj. Reutern consequently calculated on being left undisturbed for a couple of hours, and though working in a room adjoining the czar's, fixed a cigar in a cigar holder and began smoking. The czar suddenly re-entered. Reutern, confused at being caught smoking, hastily placed the cigar and holder behind his back. The czar fancied he saw a pistol about to be fired. He drew a revolver and shot Reutern. He was aghast on discovering his mistake, and sent one of his trustiest aides de camp to the Reutern family to explain the fatal misconception and express his deep regret. The family not only did not give the newspapers the information of Reuttern's death, but still maintain that he died a natural death.—Paris Cor. London Times.

Why She Valued Him.

At a Paris menagerie. Spectators chatting with the wife of the lion tamer:

"Is it true, madam, that a lion costs 5,000 francs?"

"That depends; there are lions and lions."

"But your lions; for instance, Brutus?"

"Brutus I would not sell for 10,000 francs. He devoured **my first husband.**"
—Foreign Exchange.

A CHICAGO DRUMMER'S EXPERIENCE.

His Coolness Under Rather Trying Circumstances.

"I've always made it a rule," said a Chicago commercial traveler who had just come in from an extended tour through the far west, "to be polite and civil to every one I meet while out on the road. It pays in the long run and saves a heap of trouble. But sometimes it is pretty rough on one's pride, and the sacrifices a fellow has to make in behalf of peace and good will are frightfully galling. About three weeks ago I was in Globe, A. T. With another commercial traveler I visited a notorious saloon in the town, about which I had heard a good deal. We went in out of pure curiosity, and, going up to the bar, called for drinks. A rough looking man was standing next the wall, about fifteen feet away. He sang out, in a very unpleasant voice:

"'I say, stranger, ain't ye goin' to invite me ter drink with ye?'

"Not happening to feel very generous, or like being imposed upon, I said 'No,' and my friend and I raised our glasses to our lips. Instantly a pistol report was heard—a good, loud one, too—which naturally startled me, and caused me to suspend drinking operations until I could recover from my astonishment. When I looked at my glass I found no liquor in it, but it was cracked and perforated. A bullet had gone through it!

"'Bartender,' said I, 'give me another glass of whisky. This is no good.'

"'You'll pay for it?' he inquired.

"'Certainly,' said I.

"Again I raised the glass toward my lips. My hand was not more than three inches from the top of the bar when there was another pistol shot. The glass was shattered into a dozen pieces. At this juncture I began to understand the game. My blood was up, and I called for a third glass. It was broken as the others had been. I was frightened nearly out of my boots and expected to get killed at the next shot, but I was mad, and kept on calling for glasses until no less than five had been broken in my hand. On the sixth I felt a sharp pang in one of my fingers. I looked and saw that the bullet had plowed a furrow half its diameter across the top of my forefinger. But the glass was sound and the liquor in it. I raised the glass with a triumphant flourish toward the sharpshooter and drank the liquor. He came right up to me, held out his hand and exclaimed:

"'That's on me, pard. I pay for all them drinks, an' now take another with me. That's the fust time in a coon's age I've missed a glass, though 'n mought be thet I've hurt some o' the boys' hands a leetle. You's the fust man thet ever held up more'n two glasses on me. The fust shot gen'rally makes 'em weaken. I like yer nerve, young man. Let's hev suthin' more on me.'

"This fellow, who was one of the most wonderful sharpshooters I ever saw, practiced that sort of target work every day, they told me. It was his regular amusement. Ninety nine times out of a hundred he got his drinks for nothing, but whenever he missed a glass or wounded a man he paid for the drinks himself and did the square thing all around. During the remainder of my stay in Globe he treated me first class, and you can bet other people did, too, when he was with me. That man has had several big offers to come east and shoot in public, but he prefers staying out there, living off his share in the mine and amusing himself shooting between fingers at whisky glasses."—Chicago Herald.

A Plea for the Birds.

Aside from its incomparable song and its bright, vivacious ways, the mocking bird is of great value to those who own orchards or vineyards. No bird, if we except the cat bird, is so great a destroyer of the insects, grubs and larvæ that infest orange, pear pecan and peach trees, and whoever has observed closely will admit that no scuppernong vine should be without its mocking bird to defend it from its enemies. When you suffer the mocking birds to be destroyed you permit the doom of fruit growing to be sealed on the gulf coast.

Twenty years ago the apple, peach and pear crops of Indiana were superabundant; now they are scarcely of any value in a general way; the secret is largely in the destruction of insectivorous birds. In Indiana, as on the gulf coast, the climate has had to bear all the blame, while the cheap shotgun, the net and the snare have been doing the work; still the truth remains that it is no colder now in one place or the other than it was forty years ago, when fruit trees flourished in Indiana and when the orange trees were loaded every year all round the gulf coast.—Maurice Thompson in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Inanimate Objects Gone Crazy.

Don't it seem to you that sometimes inanimate objects almost become possessed and take a delight in making your life a burden. Take a window sash for instance. I have known one of these to go on for a long while without behaving in any way otherwise than a first class window sash should, and yet suddenly, on a clear, fine night, when there was not enough wind blowing to scatter the dirt in the street, take to creaking and groaning in the most awful way. Same way with window shutters that ordinarily have a permanent attachment for the turn buckle, yet suddenly, without a moment's notice, they will procure divorce without the slightest cause and go smashing and banging about as though they had gone crazy. And bedsteads, an article of furniture that above all others one would fancy grave and dignified I have, however, known them to set up a creaking in the middle of the night that was simply deafening.—Philadelphia Call.

A Believer in Luck.

There is more than one hotel which boasts a boarder who could not be driven out with anything short of the destruction of the building. One of these was met the other day. He admitted that he was tiring of his location. "Why don't you get out?" was asked. "Well, you know Blank made all his money while he lodged in that room. Im a believer in such a thing as luck, and, candidly, expect to have Blank's good fortune fall to me. I believe I am more successful since I came here and I intend to remain." One meets people with strange ideas in this world.—Philadelphia Call.

A Cold Day.

Cold? Did you ask if it was cold in Dakota? Why only two weeks ago I raised my window to throw my wad of tobacco out when the wind carried my hat out. It cost $6, but it was too darned cold to go after it. Suddenly a bright idea struck me. I raised the window and took a pitcher of water and poured it into the hat. What good did that do? Don't you see? The stream froze solid into a long icicle, which I drew up hand over hand, and got my hat. Fact.—San Bernardino Cala. Times.

TWO DAYS.

Twin sisters they, children of Father Time,
And yet no more alike than prose and rhyme.

The first a peerless blonde of sunny face,
Long golden haired, mild tempered and blue eyed.
A languid beauty of voluptuous grace—
In car of roses passed, the whole years pride.

The next—a dark brunette, black haired as night,
Fierce eyed, who, sounding forth a tempest dirge
And hurling forked bolts death tipped and bright—
In storm car thundered by, the year's worst scourge.

Thus night succeeds the day, grief follows joy;
Each life, though wrought of gold, hath its alloy.
—W. DeWitt Wallace in The Current.

Garibaldi's Herculean Strength.

After Gordon Garibaldi was my most famous acquaintance. What impressed me most about him was the immense triceps, or shoulder muscles, he had. They were just like two half cocoanuts sticking up underneath his white Mexican mantle. From Heenan and Morrissey to Mace (Sayers had a remarkably small arm) I never saw anything like it. It would have made two of theirs. And the saber he used! Two of the Life guards' blades forged into one would have just made it. Many a time have I seen that awful saber sweeping right, left, right, left, like clockwork, as he mowed down the enemy like grass, seated on his old white charger, leaving "a lane" (that is the only word) for us who followed him closely. "Avanti! Avanti!" rang from his lips all the while, and his trumpet voice rose high above the loudest artillery fire. His strength was simply herculean, and was only surpassed by Gen. Dunne.

As an instance of Garibaldi's enormous strength, I remember late one night leaving the Cafe di Europa, in Naples, with some brother officers and seeing the general passing on foot, with only one attendant. We followed him as he was going toward an unlighted and dangerous part of the city, which swarmed with Borboni—ex-soldiers, sbirri, lazzaroni in the pay of Francis II. He was going to visit one of his dying soldiers, a boy of seventeen. We had not long to wait. Like lightning two men sprang at him, right and left, simultaneously, knife in hand. Ere their blades, raised to strike, could fall, Garibaldi had each one by the throat, raised high in air to the full extent of his arms. He then knocked them together two or three times and let them drop on the stones. You may guess that our swords were out. But no! The great hero said: "Leave them alone; the poor fools have had their lesson."—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Study of "Star Routes."

All the routes wherein the mails are not carried by either railroads or steamboats are known as star routes, because they are marked in the official records with a star. A study of star routes could be made with profit. There is a star route in Idaho wherein a dog is made to serve as a mail carrier. A portion of the route over the mountains is impassable in winter, and the contractor's St. Bernard dog has been trained to make the trip at such times. The distance is a little more than ten miles, and it has to be traversed once every second day, and doggy is always on time. Down in Texas there is a star route ninety-five miles long across the plains, on which there is daily service, although but two small settlements are served. The route extends from Poisedio to Alamito and Fort Davis.

Another star route across the plains in Texas over which daily service is made is the route from Tayati to Saragora and Fort Stockton, distance seventy-five miles. The purpose of these two routes is to get the mails daily to the forts, and the service costs many thousands of dollars more than the revenues amount to, they being insignificant. It is such expensive but necessary routes as these that draw on the great excesses of revenues above expenditure of the large offices of the country.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Medicine as a Real Science.

Since medicine became a real science, the tendency has been more to dispense, as far as possible, with indiscriminate dosing. The first manifestation of this was the homeopathic system. Now the best doctors give very little medicine, and there is a disposition to dispense with it altogether. The modern tendency is clearly in the direction of curing diseases, particularly those of nervous character, wholly without drugging, and hence we have the faith treatment and similar vagaries. These may be false and absurb, but they illustrate the growing conclusion that nature can, almost in the majority of cases, be left safely to herself. With good nursing and some obvious and simple aids she will do what is necessary of her own free will. It is found that the majority of people who die at an advanced age were in the habit of taking very little medicine. The possibilities of magnetism, etc., are yet to be seen. We are probably just on the threshold. Half a century may show wonders indeed.—Baltimore News.

Missed Making a Fortune.

Some one once asked John Jacob Astor about the largest sum of money he ever made at any one time in his life. He said in reply: "The largest sum I ever missed making was in reference to the purchase of Louisiana in connection with De Witt Clinton, Gouverneur Morris and others. We intended to purchase all of that province of the Emperor Napoleon and then sell it to President Jefferson at the same price, merely retaining the public domain, charging 2 1-2 per cent. commission on the purchase." It fell through, however, for some trifling cause or other. Had they succeeded Mr. Astor estimated that he should have made about $30,000,000.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

Mrs. Mackay's Sapphire.

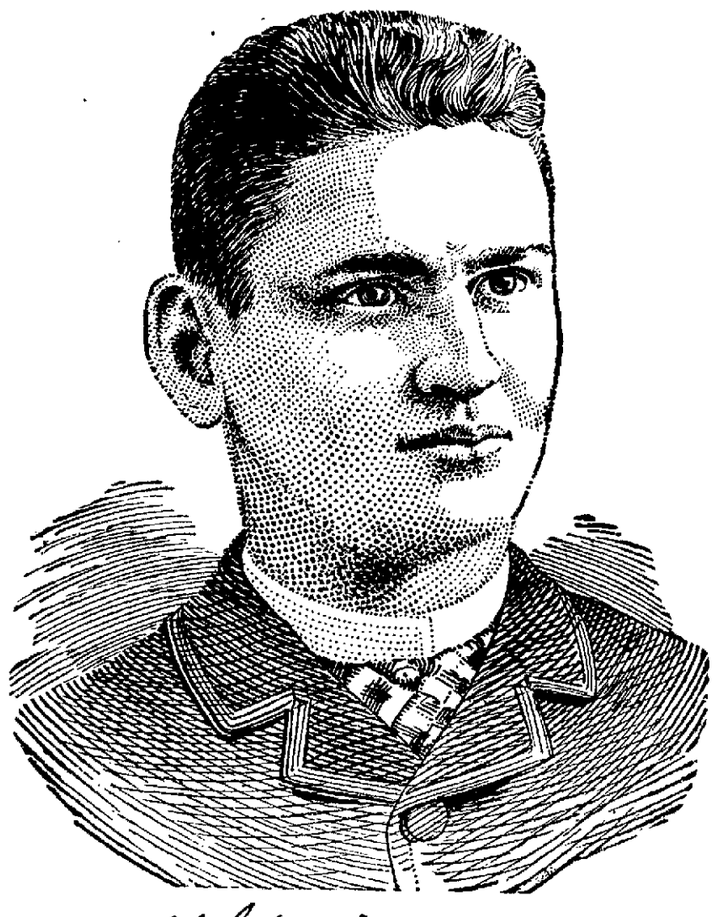
Mrs. Mackay's late acquisition in the line of exquisite gems is a sapphire of brilliant hue, not quite the largest of its kind extant, but, nevertheless, one of the most valuable. Its former possessor, a Russian prince, whom necessity drove to a separation with the gem, looked long and lovingly at it before consenting to let it go, but the $150,000 which the bonanza king's wife offered for the bit of stone finally overcame his reluctance, and the gem is hers.—Philadelphia Times.

Effects of Environment.

Evil environment perverts and perpetuates bad heredity; wise environment, intelligent treads to its eradication. . . . all bad. The environment brings out and develops the tendencies in each to which it is magnetic. No reform in the longest run can prevail which does not look to all the creation of sober and pure and law abiding stock.—Andover Review.

A New Cuspidor.

A large brass turtle, whose back opens when the head is pressed with the feet and makes an article for men who expectorate, is something new.



In returning thanks to you for my miraculous cure of eczema or salt rheum, I deem it advisable to give you a detailed account of my case, and as there is, and always will be a prejudice against advertised remedies, you have my consent to publish this testimonial, and all inquiries, by letter or person, I will cheerfully answer. I do this that people who go on year after year paying out large sums of money to incompetent physicians and receive no cure, or even relief, or end in filling a premature grave, as was nearly my case, may be induced to make trial of the wonderful Cuticura Remedies.

At the age of three months a rash made its appearance on my face. A physician was called, he said teething was the cause, he prescribed some cooling medicine, but the sores spread to my ears and head. Another M. D. was called. He professed to know all about the case, and called it "King's Evil," and prescribed gunpowder, brimstone and lard mixed into a salve, but the disease continued. They could not do anything with it. Another prescribed borax water and flour; another, linseed poultices. None of them did me any good at all, but made me worse. The disease continued unabated; it spread to my arms and legs, till I was laid up entirely, and from continual sitting on the floor or a pillow my limbs contracted so that I lost all control of them, and was utterly helpless. My mother would have to lift me out and into bed. I could get around the house on my hands and feet, but I could not get my clothes on at all, and had to wear a sort of dressing gown. My hair had all matted down or fallen off, and my head, face and ears were one scab, and I had to have a towel on my head all the time in the summer to keep the flies off. My parents consulted a prominent physician and surgeon here in Chicago, (the other physicians before mentioned were of Dundas and Hamilton, Canada), he said he could do nothing for me, that the chances were that I would grow out of it, or that it would strike inwardly and kill me in time. He wanted to cut the sinews of my legs so that I could walk, but I would not let him, for if I did get better I would have no control of them.

The disease continued in this manner until I was seventeen years old, and one day in January, 1879, in the Chicago *Tribune*, I read an account of your medicines. They described my case so exactly that I thought, as a last resort, to give them a trial.

When I first applied the Cuticura, I was all raw and bleeding from scratching myself, but when I applied it I went to sleep almost immediately, something I had not done for years, the effect was so soothing.

The first morning after using it my flesh (I had no skin only on the end of my nose) was a pink color. Next day it was kind of white, and I could place my hand on the sores without it being painful. In about two weeks I could stand straight, but not walk, I was so weak, but my sores were nearly well. Then I commenced the use of the Cuticura Resolvent, and in three days was worse than ever. I was one mass of pimples from the top of my head to the soles of my feet; to say they were painful would not do justice to the case. In from two to four days they burst and left a small scale, which dropped off and left the spot pure and the skin white, and as near as I can judge I was cured in about six or eight weeks, and up to this date, (*i. e.*, from January, 1879, to January, 1887), I have not been sick in any way, nor have had the least signs of the disease reappearing on me. I have an excellent appetite, have the very best of health. My limbs are straight, supple and strong. I have been exposed to all sorts of weather without the least sign of the disease yet. The only difference I find in myself is that my skin is finer, softer, and not so liable to get chapped as in other persons.

No doubt many persons will not believe this almost improbable story, many will think it grossly exaggerated. I don't blame them a bit if they do, but to satisfy themselves, they can call or write to me and find out if what I have written above is true or not. There are many persons who can testify to the wonderful cure I have received by your Cuticura Remedies.

Gentlemen, let me again thank you for my cure.
3732 Dearborn st. W. J. McDONALD.
Chicago, Ill., January 30, 1887.

Nothing is known to science at all comparable to the Cuticura Remedies in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold every where. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1.00. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

☞Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

A. D. VOLKMOR,
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
Only First-Class Rigs In Use.

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Horses BOUGHT and Sold.

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CAN BE PUT ON BY ANY PERSON.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
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Tutt's Pills
Regulate The Bowels.

Costiveness deranges the whole system and begets diseases, such as

Sick Headache,
Dyspepsia, Fevers, Kidney Diseases.
Bilious Colic, Malaria, etc.

Tutt's Pills produce regular habit of body and good digestion, without which, no one can enjoy good health.

Sold Everywhere.

EHRET'S IMPROVED ROOT BEER

Packages 200 lbs. makes 5 gallons of a delicious, sparkling, temperance beverage. Strengthens and purifies the blood. Its purity and delicacy commended to all. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers.

WANTED WOMAN—Active and intelligent to represent established business in own locality. Permanent position and good salary. References exchanged. Gay Mfg. Co., 16 Barclay Street, New York.

DR. F. Z. GROFF,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Office and Infirmary near Sippo Station, 3½ miles west of Massillon.

Will treat diseases of all domestic animals, also perform all operations of surgery by the latest improved methods. Calls promptly attended to night or day. Residence connected with Massillon Telephone Exchange, also branch office at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, where full information can be had at all times, with telephone privileges. Postoffice Sippo, Ohio.

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Office in McLain's Building, cor. Main and Erie streets.

Yard on Tremont Street.
Opposite Kitchen's Mill.

FLAGGING

and all kinds of Sawed Stone on hand at yard.

Watch Free!
Agents Wanted.

$100 per month guaranteed. Good Workers. Valuable outfit and Circulars sent on receipt of 25c in stamps to pay postage and packing. Write us and we will prove what what we say.

JAMES L. MERRIOTT & Co.,
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HARTER'S
THE ONLY TRUE
IRON TONIC

Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS and RESTORE the HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured: Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe, speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. All attempts at counterfeiting only adds to its popularity. Do not experiment—get ORIGINAL AND BEST

Dr. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS
Cure Constipation, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.

THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

R. A. PINN,
Real Estate Dealer,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
—AND—
U. S. Pension Ag't.

Keeps on hand all kinds of pension blanks.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O

Two houses on West Cherry street.
House and lot on Akron street, one lot north of State street.
Good farm, 105 acres, well improved, on Canton road.
Three new dwelling houses and one vacant lot on West Tremont street.
One cheap dwelling house in Taylor Clay's addition to Massillon, North of Cherry street.

HARDWARE!

S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS,
SADDLERY,
CUTELRY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,

Paints, Glass, Etc.,

Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory corner of Main and Erie streets, up stairs. Retail store in Hotel Conrad.

WEST MAIN STREET,

MASSILLON, OHIO

FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office
FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges
SPRING BEDS,
Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN.

5,000 Agents Wanted! Double Quick! to Sell
JOE HOWARD'S LIFE OF BEECHER

Infinitely the most valuable because coming so closely from the family circle and by a master hand engaged in a "Labor of Love." Richly Illustrated—steel portraits, etc. Will sell immensely. Millions want this standard life of the greatest preacher and orator of the age. Quick is the word. Territory in great demand. Send for circulars and 50c for outfit to BRAGGINS & FIELD, Pubs., 307 Superior St., Cleveland, O. 5t

JOHN H. OGDEN,
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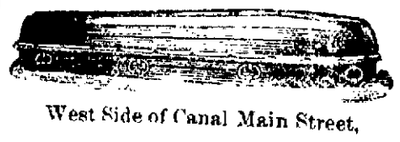

West Side of Canal Main Street,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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FLORIDA AND THE OCKLAWAHA.

The "New South" and the South Where Summer Never Ends.

IMPRESSION OF BIRMINGHAM AND ITS HOTELS.

St. Augustine—Down the Ocklawaha—The Scenery After Night.

Traveling through the South it is impossible not to notice the wonderful business activity which has sprung up within the last few months. Although, here as elsewhere, the wildness of the excitement in real estate speculations will pass, and business will settle to a natural level, yet permanent benefits will result to these States from the capital which has been invested in manufactories, and the rich mineral resources recently developed. Stopping at Chattanooga on the route we made the ascent of Lookout, on the new cable road just opened to the public the day before. Nervous people would better not take this trip. The engine is stationed at the bottom, and the track runs up the mountain for three-quarters of a mile, curving round sharply under observation point, the grade rising one foot in three in the steepest places. After reaching the end of this road a change of cars is made, a small engine with one coach being in waiting, and the traveler is whirled over frightful trestles, so close to the rock that there is a space of only five inches between the solid wall and the projection of the car roof. Near the station where the little train stops, the ground is level, commanding a beautiful view, and laid off into lots which are sold at fabulous prices, where delightful summer residences will be built, the railroad making it very convenient for business men and others who desire to go down to the city daily, the trains running every half hour.

Departing from Chattanooga our next stopping place was Birmingham, Ala., a dirty, uninteresting town to everybody except those engaged in helping along the boom, with the most shiftlessly managed hotels in all the world. At the Florence, which is said to be the best, the halls were dark and dingy; carpets on the stairs had lost every particle of their original color, and hung in shreds depending from worn-out places where the unwary would be sure to trip and descend with ungraceful precipitation. Windows presented the appearadce of oiled paper, and a depressing air of neglect was observable everywhere. This is the hotel where Senator Sherman did not see the colored people who wished to call upon him. However, to the credit of the place, be it said that a fine new hotel is going up, which gives promise of better things. It is to be run by a Northern man. All the large hotels in the South—and there are many delightful ones—are built by Northern capital and managed by Northern people.

Our route from Birmingham lay through an unproductive country more or less covered with pine forests, down to the gulf; then through northern Florida from west to east, passing through Pensacola, De Funiack Springs, where we took breakfast and viewed the charming De Funiack lake; then through Tallahassee, and crossing the renowned Suwanee river, on to Jacksonville.

We had left behind us first the peach trees, then the apple trees in full bloom, and as we proceeded farther south other flowers in their season; but here in Jacksonville magnificent roses and delicate lilies in lavish profusion were seen in every door yard. The immense live oaks surrounding the park in front of the St. James, supporting great masses of the grey moss so common in the South, had put on their bright new foliage; the air was redolent with perfume, and strains of music floating out from the oachestra beguiled one into that indolent repose which is so enjoyable in southern climes. To an inhabitant of the North, it seemed as though some enchantment had evolved mid-summer from mid-winter.

From Jacksonville many short trips may be made to delightful places, but first among them all the tourist thinks of St. Augustine, and many persons felt that irreparable loss had been sustained when news came a few weeks ago of the destructive fire in this ancient town.

The slave market is gone forever, and the old Spanish Cathedral, if rebuilt, will never have the same associations. The oldest house still remains, however, where the ancient wall stands, over which leans the date palm which, has been the pride of the town for generations. The tree was killed during the unprecedentedly hard winter of 1885 and 1886, but the great trunk rears itself into the air above the wall like a monstrous serpent, and though dead is the object of special care. Treasury street, with its curious old houses, the second story balconies almost meeting over-head, is so narrow that a carriage can "barely squeeze through," as the driver said. Reaching out from the barouche without moving from the seat, we easily placed our hands upon the wall of the building. There are no sidewalks to this street, and in the narrowest part it is only about seven feet wide. Among the historical attractions of St. Augustine are the fort, the gates of the city, or rather the towers to which the gates were attached, of which remain the sentry boxes, the loopholes and short walls, the latter supposed to be the remnant of an old city wall, long since gone to ruin; and the sea wall, begun by the Spaniards in 1690, re-commenced by the United States government in 1837 and finished six years later. The wall, the fort and the cathedral are all built of coquina, or shell rock from the quarries on Anastasia Island. Just outside the gates to the left, is the Huguenot cemetery, and next stands the San Marco, a fine hotel enclosed within large grounds, where an attempt at cultivating a grass plot has resulted in dismal failure. Grass will not grow in Florida, and our cool, velvety lawns are unknown in the sandy wastes of this State. The vegetation is attractive because so entirely different from that of the North, and the orange trees and groves, with their glossy foliage, their heavily perfumed flowers and bright yellow fruit, are always beautiful, but taking the round year we find that all the good things have not been given to Florida. Among the modern buildings in Augustine, the most interesting is a large magnificent hotel, named from the Spanish adventurer, Ponce de Leon. Fronting upon the Plaza it is built of brick, trimmed with terra cotta, resting upon foundation walls of coquina concrete; it is fashioned in the Moresque style of architecture, the graceful arabesques and relievos, into which the dark red terra-cotta is moulded, suggesting at once the palace of the Moorish kings, the beautiful Alhambra, as described by Washington Irving. Entering the courtyard, we passed through a gate-way which springs into a large Arabian arch, shaped like a horse-shoe, as also were the smaller arches which supported the long veranda facing the court-yard, which, when finished, will be suitably ornamented. Even now in imagination we could hear the rustle of the palm leaves, and the soft pattering of fountains as the water fell into marble basins, to the sound of music wafted from the arched verandas. This beautiful structure, which is thoroughly un-American, will be opened to guests during the coming winter. It has been erected at a cost of from four to five millions, by a Mr. Flagley, of New York, formerly, I believe, a citizen of Cleveland. From Augustine a ride of an hour and a half brings the tourist into Palatka, an attractive little town on the St. Johns, where we find another of the delightful resort hotels. Across the river, which is here a mile wide, is a famous orange grove, which we visited, being rowed across by a gallant oarsman.

Of all the delights which Florida can offer to the tourist none excels, I may say, none equals that of the Ocklawaha trip. The features which characterize the scenery upon this river are unique, being found upon no other stream in our country. The peculiar little steamers which navigate this water leave the wharf at Palatka each morning. They are built high and narrow, with a flat bottom, and can run in two feet of water. They are small and the number of passengers is limited to fifty. At 9 nine o'clock, one cool pleasant morning, we embarked for trip on the Osceola, so named from an Indian chief of the Seminole tribe. We ran up the St. Johns twenty-six miles before turning into the winding course of the Ocklawaha. We were at dinner when we entered, and upon returning to the deck we found the little boat hugged by the shores, which were thickly covered with mighty cypress trees, cabbage palms, the bay tree and the ash, and mingled among these a few small maples, all united by many varieties of vines, clambering unrestrained in their luxuriant growth. As we passed along, many birds flew up, startled by the noise of the steamer; the limpkin, the white and blue heron, with the mournful buzzard, and small birds of brilliant plumage; the wise owl sat dozing away the hours of sunshine. The Spanish moss hung from the immense cypress to the length of eight or ten feet, and weirdly, solemnly swayed from the arms of the old trees, giving them a hoary, aged appearance, quite indescribable. The alligators appeared for the most part on time, according to the announcement of the pilot; the first time he called out, "Alligator due now in about ten minutes," the passengers wondered how he could predict their appearance with such a degree of certainty, but they soon discovered the creatures had basking places along the route, where they were usually found. In a few minutes there was a fine specimen of this hideous reptile, about fourteen feet long, which made awkward haste to find the water as the boat approached. After we had seen ten or a dozen, some of them very near, our curiosity was satisfied, and the cry of "'gator ahead!" lost its charm. The little boat wormed its way around the many sharp curves, striking at both ends in making the turns, and sometimes pushed off the bank by one of the boatmen, who handled the long pole quite skillfully. The most charming part of this trip is made after night-fall. As soon as twilight begins to fade, the pine knots are kindled, and placed in an iron cage situated above the pilot house, for it is impossible to navigate this river after dark without the aid of a light. The stream being so narrow, the red glare from the burning pine throws a weird light upon the surroundings, and lo! instantly an enchanted land of wonderful beauty and grandeur springs into being. The tall cypress trees stand clothed in their graceful drapery of moss, with only a few green leaves visible far away at the top; the cabbage palmettoes, with their smooth, delicately colored trunks and stately heads, together with various tropical plants, gave out under the peculiar light exquisite shades of green, quite unlike the same foliage under the light of the sun; the usually sombre moss, drooping now like sprays of silver filagree from the lofty branches, festooning itself into swings for the fairies, offering a pleasing contrast to the darker foliage of the forest, motionless in the midnight stillness, and the young moon hanging low over the tree-tops, all reflected by the water with perfect accuracy of detail, made a picture of unusual loveliness. The spirits of the water, air and woods seemed to hover about, and it would have been quite in keeping with the scene, had naiads, nymphs and nixies shown themselves on shore or stream.

Just before midnight we passed through the gates of Eureka creek, formed by two large cypress trees which lean over the stream and meet far above, forming an angle, giving the appearance of a gigantic rustic gate, through the narrow passage the steamer crowds its way, grating and bumping against the banks as it goes. The boat makes a detour through this creek for a distance of three miles, and on either side is a dense cypress swamp.

The double-headed palmetto tree is shown as one of the curiosities of the river, and it is an abnormal development, a freak of nature, like a two-headed animal. After we had experienced "midnight on the Ocklawaha," we reluctantly retired to our state-rooms, roused from our sleep now and then by the violent scraping of branches against the window, which told us the boat was running very close to shore. Passengers sitting on the upper deck must use great caution to escape being swept off, and the pilot constantly warns them to look out for the branches.

We arrived at Silver Springs at about 8 o'clock in the morning. This spring is one of the most wonderful and delightful objects of interest in Florida; it covers an area of three acres, and the overflow of the basin is said to be 3,000 gallons per minute. The outlet of the spring is a river, from 40 to 100 feet wide, called Silver Spring run, which pursues its course for nine miles through dense forests and then joins the Ocklawaha. During the entire distance the water of the run is a beautiful blue, and so clear that fishes swimming at a depth of many feet are as distinctly seen as though shooting through the air. But when we come into the basin of the spring proper, admiration gives place to ecstatic delight, as a true fairy land is revealed in the marvelous depths which extend for seventy or eighty feet, and upon the exquisite floor of this water palace can be seen the smallest object.

There are spots here and there of pure white sand, called door mats, resembling in their reflection the most brilliant sapphires. One might suppose they had been collecting the purest light of all the golden sunshine for ages gone and crystallized it into the perfection of color. They are situated at the mouth of cavernous-looking places where the water rushes out from the earth, doors to an unknown region below. Around and through this magnificent abode, the denizens of the water darted and glided, reflecting the sunbeams from their shining bodies, glorious in the halo of light, which surrounded them. One might spend days at this place and find continued attractions. When the Spaniards came upon this wonderful and charming spot they without doubt thought they had found the fountain of perpetual youth, the object of their eager search. There is a fine hotel a few rods from the spring and many tourists who have made a hasty visit to this enchanting place look forward with delight to a return. After a short stop at the springs the "Osceola" started on her return trip and the pleasures of the day before were renewed. To all who contemplate a tour to Florida we would say, whatever you miss, do not fail of the Ocklawaha trip: There is a pretty little legend told of the origin of the many windings of the river's course. Ocklowaha was, in days gone by, an Indian youth, born "mid the gloom and shadows of the cypress woods," and when he came into manhood he wandered from his home and met a fair and lovely maiden, whose name was Silver Spring. To her his heart went out and carefully she guarded it. They took their way together; their footsteps wandered on in careless happiness, meandering here and there, winding in and out,

"And travelers tracing Ocklawaha's crooked way,
Oft wonder why 'tis so.
It is the loving path where wandering day by day,
The warrior with his lovely bride did stray.
Thus loving spirits go"

C. M. E.

Few People Escape

The taint of scrofula in the blood. With many it is hereditary; but it may also be acquired from want of air or lack of exercise, from improper food, or any cause which brings about weakness of the body and impurity of the blood. The disease is characterized by running sores, abscesses, swellings, enlarged joints, sore eyes, etc. No medicine has been so successful in curing scrofula as Hood's Sarsaparilla. The most terrible running sores gradually disappear under the purifying and strengthening influences of this great medicine. If you are a sufferer from scrofula, and desire more evidence as to the wonderful success of Hood's Sarsaparilla, send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., for a book containing many remarkable cures.

Report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture on Crop and Live Stock Estimates May 1, 1887.

The following estimates are based on returns from about 700 township correspondents received up to May 2:

	per cent.
Wheat—Condition compared with a full average	70
Drilled	85
Condition of drilled	72
Sown broadcast	15
Condition of broadcast	59
Damage by Hessian Fly	2
Damage by other insects	0.5
Barley—Condition compared with a full average	75
Rye—Condition compared with a full average	80
Oats—Acreage compared with last year	100
Condition compared with a full average	92
Clover—Average date of sowing, March 22	...
Acreage compared with last year	91
Horses—Losses during winter and spring	1
Cattle—Losses during winter and spring	1
Sheep—Losses during winter and spring	3
Hogs—Losses during winter and spring	4
Fruit buds—Winter killed	17
Berry canes—Condition compared with a full average	83

The wheat crop of 1886 was 40,566,868 bushels, which was about a full average crop. The present prospects for the crop of 1887 is 28,400,000 bushels, a shortage of 30 per cent. compared with a fair average crop. Favorable weather may increase this estimate. Thirty-one counties estimate the condition below 65 per cent., and only five counties above 90 per cent. On low clay lands, especially in the boulder clay or drift, wheat is the poorest. In counties of rolling land higher averages are reported, while the best wheat is found on the well drained fertile bottom lands. However, in some of these districts there is danger yet of the wheat lodging so as to cut down the average somewhat.

Miss Mary Tillinghast is one of the most successful among the women who have made a business of decorative art. Vanderbilt once paid her $30,000 for inventing a new kind of tapestry hangings for his houses. She supplied the designs for the stained-glass window just erected in Grace church, N. Y., representing Jacob's Dream. No piece of cathedral art had ever been intrusted in this country to a woman, but her designs were so obviously the best that precedent was broken through. The angels ascending and descending the ladder are full of life and vigor, and the window ranks with the best modern decorative work.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont expects to spend the summer in the West, writing a life of Kit Carson, the famous scout and explorer who guided Gen. Fremont over the Rocky mountains.

No Cold Feet.

Send one dollar in currency, with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles for rheumatism, cold feet and bad circulation. They are the most powerful made in the world. The wearer feels the warmth, life and revitalization in three minutes after putting them on. Sent by return mail upon receipt of price. Send your address for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials. Write us full particulars of difficulties.

Our Magnetic Kidney Belts for gentlemen will positively cure the following diseases without medicine: Pain in the back, head or limbs, nervous debility, lumbago, general debility, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, diseases of the kidneys, torpid liver, seminal emissions, impotency, heart disease, dyspepsia, indigestion, hernia or rupture, piles, etc. Consultation free. Price of Belt with Magnetic Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D. or by return mail upon receipt of price. Send measure of waist and size of shoe worn. Send for circulars. Order direct.

NOTE—The above described Belt with Insoles is warranted to positively cure chronic cases of seminal emissions and impotency or money refunded even after one year's trial. 25-e o w

THE MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO.,
134 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

A neice of Maria Mitchell, of Vassar, is one of the proof-readers on the new *Century* dictionary.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 Days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure.

On receipt of 30 cents, in two-cent stamps, we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO.,
32-y fr Crawfordsville, Ind.

You cannot claim a single right for man that you do not yield to woman—Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D.

A Gift for All

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, will be for a limited time given away. The offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, or any affections of the throat chest or lungs, are especially requested to call at Z. T. Baltzly's drug Store, and get a trial bottle free, large bottles $1

The Connecticut house of representatives has passed a bill making women eligible to election on district school boards.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever, sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin impurities, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by Z. T Baltzly.

All Men are not Bad.

Neither are all prepared remedies unreliable. This is proven by the results following the use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic for dyspepsia, rheumatism, scrofula, jaundice, torpid liver, and general weakness.

A class of seven young women will graduate next month from the training school for nurses at the Buffalo (N. Y.) General Hospital. Six young women received their diplomas in January. Trained nursing is growing in favor as a profession for women.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering the mucus surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptiones from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure that you get the genuine, it is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

☞Sold by Dauggists, price 75c per bottle.

Mrs. Daniels, wife of Capt. Daniels, of the Water Lily, has just been licensed as pilot of that steamer.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from proprietary medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Boschee's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicines in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for dyspepsia and liver complaint, and the German Syrup for cough and lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sales of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size 39-eow

The Bombay *Gazette* has broken the ice by employing sixteen Anglo-Indian girls as compositors and a woman as proof reader.

Drunkenness, or Liquor Habit, can be Cured by administering Dr. Hains' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administeration Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific No., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Catherine Wolfe helped a number of girls through Vassar, without letting them know from whom the money came.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peters ty, Iowa, tells the following remarkably story, the truth of which is vouched for be the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c., at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 4

Mrs. Custer is delighted with the scenery and climate of Southern California, and pronounces it "an excellent trip for over-worked and worn out women."

If you have scrofula, boils, sore eyes, or mercurial diseases, don't delay; take Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher at once. 44-lm

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed time schedule of passenger trains in effect Nov. 14, 1886, and until further notice. New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

No. 39.	No. 27.	Norwalk & Huron.	No. 26.	No. 28.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5 15	11 40	Ar.....Huron.....Lv	6 25	2 10
5 02	11 25	... Fries' Landing.....	6 38	2 23
4 50	11 10	.....Milan.....	6 52	2 10
4 30	10 15	Lv....Norwalk.....Ar	7 15	3 05

No. 1, No. 3, No. 5, Accom. 8 a m, No. 7, No. 9, No. 11, Accom. 2 p m, No. 13, No. 15, Accom. 8 p m, No. 17, No. 19, No. 21, Accom. 10 p m, No. 23, No. 25, Accom. 4 p m, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, Accom. 9 a m, No. 8, No. 10, No. 12, Accom. 3 p m, No. 14, No. 16, No. 18, Accom. 9 p m, No. 20, No. 22, No. 24, Accom. 5 p m, No. 26, No. 28, No. 30, Accom. 10 p m, No. 32, No. 34, No. 36, Accom. 4 p m, No. 38, No. 40, No. 42, Accom. 10 p m

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Lorain with N. Y. C. and St. L. R'y, for Fostoria, Ft. Wayne, Chicago and all points West.

(2) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(3) At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(4) At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(5) At Warwick with C. A. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(6) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(7) At Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(8) At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging, with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 1:50 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 9:50 p. m., St. Louis 6:15 a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.
In effect Jan. 30, 1887.

GOING NORTH.				GOING SOUTH.		
No. 9. Cleveland Express.	No. 27. Night Express.	No. 8. Fast Mail.	STATIONS.	No. 2. Fast Mail.	No. 28. Night Express.	No. 4. Orrville Express.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar C. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
12 30	6 45	5 40	...Cleveland...	8 00	8 00	2 05
12 16	6 31	5 26	" Euclid ave	8 14	8 14	2 19
12 00	6 15	5 10	" Newburg..	8 29	8 29	2 34
11 26	5 10	4 35	.....Hudson.....	9 05	9 05	3 10
11 07	5 23	4 16	Cuyahoga Falls	9 19	9 20	3 27
10 55	5 10	4 05	.....Akron.....	9 30	9 35	3 40
10 24	4 34	3 28	.....Warwick.....	10 03	10 08	4 18
10 07	4 10	3 08	le...Orrville...ar	10 26	10 32	4 40
9 01	2 59	2 18	...Millersburg...	11 15	11 20	5 31
7 49	1 41	1 15	....Amgbier.....	12 28	12 31	6 49
7 38	1 32	1 05	....Mt. Vernon....	12 58	12 50	7 20
7 07	12 56	12 31	....Centerburg....	1 24	1 21	7 51
6 43	12 34	.....	.....Sunbury.....	.....	1 40	8 15
6 25	12 15	11 55	...Westerville...	2 01	2 07	8 25
6 00	11 50	11 30	lv Columbus ar	2 25	2 35	9 00
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	11 35	11 10	ar Columbus lv	2 40	2 50	.....
.....	10 00	9 33	.....Xenia.....	4 20	4 55	.....
.....	8 36	8 14	.....Loveland.....	5 33	6 17	.....
.....	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	6 20	7 10	.....
.....	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	.....
.....	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	2 50	5 40	.....
.....	9 51	9 13	.....Urbana.....	1 22	7 01	.....
.....	9 01	8 53	.....Piqua.....	5 12	7 46	.....
.....	7 30	7 05	.....Richmond.....	7 20	9 10	.....
.....	4 55	4 30	...Indianapolis...	9 50	11 45	.....
.....	2 33	1 54	...Terre Haute...	12 40	2 13	.....
.....	12 20	11 35	...Effingham.....	2 05	4 15	.....
.....	11 22	10 28	... Vandalia.....	3 10	5 08	.....
.....	9 00	8 00	lv St. Louis ar	6 15	7 30	.....
.....	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Gann and Columbus accommodations, leave Gann at 6:00 a. m., arriving at Columbus at 8:40 a. m.; leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Gann at 7:00 p. m.

Train 9 (Cleveland express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Train 4 (Orrville Express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 3 for Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 2, 3, 5 and 6 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains for all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information, address

CHAS. O. WOOD,
Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
In effect April 24, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo.....Lv	7 45	12 30	4 45	.....
Fremont.....	9 07	1 47	6 02	.....
Clyde.....	9 23	2 03	6 18	.....
Monroeville.....Lv	9 57	2 32	7 01	3 10
Norwalk.....	10 13	2 55	7 15	3 22
Wellington.....	11 03	3 50	9 00	4 03
Creston.....Ar	11 52	4 38	10 35	4 47
Orrville.....Ar	P. M.	5 08	11 35	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 08	am 7 00	7 06
Massillon.....	1 20	5 45	7 42	7 42
Navarre.....	1 35	6 00	8 00	8 00
Valley Junction.....	2 10	6 45	8 45	8 16
New Cumberland.....	2 25	7 00	9 05	9 05
Sherrodsville.....	2 38	7 15	9 30	9 30
Leesville.....	2 47	7 25	9 48	9 48
Bowerstown.....	2 55	7 35	10 00	10 00
Canal Dover.....	3 42	5 52	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	4 08	6 30	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	4 25	7 50	.....	.....
Muskburg.....	5 56	9 03	.....	.....
Marietta.....Ar	8 10	am 10 15	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 2.*	No. 4.	No. 8.	No. 6
	a. m.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Marietta.....Lv	.....	.....	12 15	6 50
Muckburg.....	.....	.....	1 06	8 04
Cambridge.....	.....	.....	3 08	9 46
New Comerstown.....	.....	.....	4 00	10 50
Canal Dover.....	.....	.....	4 46	11 32
Bowerstown.....	.....	6 30	3 30	12 17
Leesville.....	.....	6 38	3 40	12 11
Sherrodsville.....	.....	6 48	3 55	12 58
New Cumberland.....	.....	7 03	4 15	12 30
Valley Junction.....	.....	7 23	4 15	12 46
Massillon.....	.....	8 15	5 33	pm 1 30
Orrville.....Lv	.....	8 55	6 10	2 20
Creston.....Lv	.....	9 25	7 02	2 40
Wellington.....	a. m.	10 12	7 43	3 26
Norwalk.....	7 25	11 25	8 25	4 15
Monroeville.....	7 35	* 35	12 25	4 27
Clyde.....	7 51	9 29	A. M.	4 59
Fremont.....	8 05	9 45	*	5 14
Toledo.....Ar	9 15	10 15	.....	6 35

No. 39.	No. 27.	Norwalk & Huron.	No. 26.	No. 28.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5 15	11 40	Ar.....Huron.....Lv	6 25	2 10
5 02	11 25	... Fries' Landing.....	6 38	2 23
4 50	11 10	.....Milan.....	6 52	2 10
4 30	10 15	Lv....Norwalk.....Ar	7 15	3 05

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't.
M. D. WOODFORD, Gen. Manager.

TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect January 30, 1887.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows.

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 49 a m
No. 4	Daily except Sunday	3 12 p. m
No 12	" "	10 11 p. m
No. 10	Daily	9 27 a. m
Local Freight	Daily except Sunday	11 28 a. m

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	4 11 a. m
No. 9	Daily	11 15 "
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	1 35 p. m
No 3	Daily	5 52 "
Local Freight		7 05 a. m

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent

JAMES McCREA,
Manager
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox gives away in charity all the money she gets for her poems.

Georgia chartered and built the first women's college in the United States

I am in favor of woman suffrage.—Phillips Brooks.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL B. WEIRICH.

PUBLISHED BY
SKINNER & WEIRICH,
Opera House Block,
MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the peopl of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done there will be no limit to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 72.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1887

Manufacturers seeking Locations will read with interest the following sentence from the report of the City Clerk, presented March 16, 1887. It says: "You will perceive by the foregoing report that we could pay off our total city debt and have left in the treasury the sum of $9,003 86."

Take at least one share.

Good for the council. We're going to have a band stand.

The band stand has been boomed into existence. Now let s have a park.

Camden is beaten in West Virginia and the Standard Oil company did it.

Mr. Randall has the gout. No wonder that he obstructs the appropriation bills.

Massillon gas never went out. It was smothered out and can be lighted at any time.

Colonel Gilder, the B. & O. deal, the toboggan and the roller coaster, are all memories of the past.

People are getting tired of the interminable war of words between Boynton, Bickham and Keifer.

The death of Mr. De Pauw revives recollections of the time when it was hoped that his immense plate glass factory would be moved to Massillon.

Let us hope that the lack of organization in the fire department will not continue long, and that a complete and creditable system will be instituted.

If some other cities had one half the encouragement Massillon has to drill for gas, they would have had one hundred thousand dollars raised in three days.

What is the use of keeping up your fences? It costs money, it is of no use, they look ugly, make every thing within look badly, are a fraud and a delusion.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew is a smart man: one of the few who has got less than he deserves, and yet he will never be president, the New York papers to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Buffalo Bill's business is booming in Britain. Buffalo Bill is doing more to-day to kill off the very general desire to ape the English than any one else, only the people do not know it.

If Massillon gets gas, a celebration of some kind must be indulged in. We are going to have a fair any way, and by special effort it can be made to draw people for twenty miles around.

In some cities the sweeping of floor accumulation into the streets is prevented by ordinance. Such a provision if enforced, would have the effect of keeping the business part of Massillon in better order.

Too many people are waiting to see what their neighbors are going to do. That is not a brave way. Do what you can for the gas company, and do it cheerfully. Remember the factories are waiting and anxious to move here the day when natural gas is found.

Drillers who would not stop drilling even when they struck gas have been heard of—in Pennsylvania, and it has been suggested that it would be a good plan to pay some interested member of the gas company to superintend the work, and see that the tools are removed the moment gas is found.

Mr. Powderly speaks with emphasis upon President Cleveland's views of the rights of settlers on the national domain, as declared in the Miller case The significant feature of Powderly's expression is in his statement that the land issue is likely to be the paramount issue with labor organizations in 1888.—*Philadelphia Times*

A writer in the *Commercial Bulletin* ridicules the belief of many people who think that a naval force could quickly be recruited out of our merchant marine. He claims that there is as much difference between our fishing boats and sailing vessels and a man-of-war, as between a cod fish and a whale, and that in case of trouble, the United States will find it out.

Grady, the coming Democratic candidate for vice president is described as one who 'likes social gatherings, but generally remains at the parlor entrance, toothpick between his teeth, hat thrown back on his head, lolling against the facing of the door. He rarely gets inside. But Bat from his position he talks to ten at once and is lionized wherever he wanders."

The attention of the people of Massillon is respectfully called to the following friendly notice from the Medina *Gazette*. Will the *Gazette's* prophecy be fulfilled?

The Massillon INDEPENDENT is trying the experiment of publishing a daily, the first number of which was issued last Saturday, and went off like hot cakes. It will be continued for one week, and if it does not promise to be profitable at the end of the time, it will cease to be. The paper is a very bright little sheet, but won't pay.

We are going to have a band stand, that is sure. But what is to become of the people who want to listen to the music. Why there is not even a fence to cling to. Must they stand on one leg and vary the thing by moving on to the other? Come, gentlemen of the council, give us a neat little park, where we can all sit down and enjoy the sweet sounds in a comfortable manner. It will not cost much, and if you do not do it, the work will only be half done, and will not be entirely creditable. Music hath charms, but it takes a comfortable seat to make the listeners fully appreciate them.

The merchants who are so anxious for the establishment of a daily newspaper in this city, must know that their subscriptions while very acceptable, are of no moment as compared to the advertising. The continuance of this paper depends wholly upon the ability of the business men to give the paper eleven columes of paid matter. With this assured the DAILY INDEPENDENT will go on, not otherwise. It is moreover useles to talk about a reduction in the rates. They are already low and under no circumstances will be made lower. The financial success of the venture must be assured before the publishers will make the arrangements necessary to issue the newspaper that is worthy of the town.

The limited approval given to Mr. Cleveland by the Kentucky Democratic convention cannot afford him much satisfaction unless he is very easily satisfied. The attitude of the Kentucky Democrats toward his Administration might be exppressed fairly and tersely in such a resolution as this:

"We are bitterly and unalterably opposed to his civil service scheme and his financial policy; but we believe him to be honest."

Stripped of perfunctory compliment and reduced to their simplest terms, this is exactly what the Kentucky resolutions say. They are anti-Administration resolutions. They are an indictment of the policy of the Administration, and the sugaring of the pill cannot make it taste much less bitter.—*N. Y. Sun*

The exports of wheat and wheat flour since July 1, 1886, have reached the equivalent of 130,000,000 bushels, and still continues at the rate of 3,000,000. If they continue at the same rate until June 30, the end of the fiscal year, they will reach 157,000,000 bushels. The surplus of the crop for 1886 has already been exported, and the exports for the balance of the fiscal year must be drawn from the reserve carried over last year. Fortunately, this amounted to from 75,000,000 to 85,000,000 of bushels, so that a further shipment of twenty-eight to thirty millions of bushels would still leave a healthy supply for contingencies. The new crop promises well, and there is no prospect of a scarcity either in the near or remote future. We have the surplus on hand to sell and are glad the foreigners want to buy it.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The council has commenced the work of reorganizing the fire department, but it has not gotten far enough along to think about adopting an alarm system. If Massillon was poor, and with little credit, we would have some excuse for doing without these modern improvements, but Massillon is not. The public debt is nothing, the taxes are low, and the proposed investment small. There is nothing that can be done to further advance the city in the estimation of strangers than the posses sion of good water and sewer systems, and a well equipped fire department. For years the latter has been the laughing stock of the community, a by-word, almost a disgrace. It costs but little to put this branch of municipal government upon a good foundation, and it should be done here. Piecemeal additions and changes should not be made. There should first be a system, broad and comprehe sive, planned after diligent study. Then every dollar spent upon the department ought to go toward building it up in conformity with the plans formulated. Lack of system, without which nothing can be done, has been the weak point in all our local affairs. It has checked the growth of the town, and has checked development in almost every direction. But in spite of everything the town has grown and will grow. The new council is on the right track, but its zeal should be governed by judgment

THAT BAND STAND.

If we are to have a band stand why can it not just as well be a little pretentious as to architectural purity, as to assert itself conspicuously and offensively, like most such buildings, by its multiplicity of scrolls, weather vanes and ornate pine pillars. Let it be planned with reference to the purpose to which it is to be put, and be possessed of quiet elegance that will be in harmony with its object.

There is an edifice at the Manhattan Beach where every summer the famous Gilmore holds forth, that seems to be a model of its kind, especially in regard to its acoustic qualties. It is a tasteful frame structure, but the most noticeable feature is its interior arrangement. The back is sealed up, and from the front, where the audience stations itself to listen, it has all the appearance of a great shell. Not an angle nor an obstruction mars the scund, and the effect of the music as it pours out, accompanied by the rolling of the waves far in the rear, is something grand.

It is well to think a little even about a band stand.

CARROLL FOR CONRAD.

Commenting upon a recent article in the INDEPENDENT, the Carroll *Free Press* says:

We are fully in accord with all that our cotemporary says in behalf of our acting lieutenant governor, Conrad. He made this district a very satisfactory senator, and when the contingency arose to select a new presiding officer for that body, his fellow senators seemed unanimous in their choice of Senator Conrad as the member best fitted to act as lieutenant governor. He will certainly not detract from, but add strength to the Republican State ticket. Under all the circumstances Mr. Conrad should have no opposition to the place if he desires to continue.

A favorite newspaper paragraph in the newspaper, just now states that the capital stock of recently incorporated Ohio natural gas companies amounts to over ten millions of dollars. The probabilities are that the total expenditure of all these companies would be easily covered by one hundred thousand.

The council has concluded not to do anything on Main street just now. While it is waiting the members ought to be impressed with the necessity for permanent paving.

The body is more susceptible to benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla now than at any other season. Therefore, take it now.

THE GAS COMPANY

ELECTS A BIG BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

And Consumes the Entire Evening Doing It.

There is nothing like the exhilarating influence of a band to draw out a crowd, and the excellent music of the Harmonia last night, and the importance of the business on hand, proved sufficient to pack the Warwick hall, literally to suffocation.

Mr. J. G. Warwick occupied the chair as usual, and opened the meeting with a statement as to the amount of the subscriptions, and the programme for the evening. Mr. W. F. Ricks moved that a committee of three be appointed to present nominations for members of the board of directors. The chair named Messrs. Ricks, Wells and Dangler.

Dr. H. C. Royer asked if the committee was to make the only nominations, and thought that the plan took too much from the stockholders. He believed that the nominations should be made in public.

Mr. J. R. Dunn explained that this was the usual manner of conducing such affairs and that it was only for the purpose of facilitating business. Other nominations could be made by individuals after the report of the committee had been made.

There being no objection to the plan, the committee retired but returned very shortly and submitted the following ticket: J. G. Warwick, J. W. McClymonds, J. H. McLain, H. A. Williams, A. L. Wetherald, S. A. Conrad, Joseph Corns, F. H. Snyder, J. R. White, and M. W. Wilson. The report was adopted without dissent.

Dr. Royer then inquired if this report had simply been adopted, or by its adoption carried with it an election.

This provoked an unpleasant discussion, which ended by the announcement that there had been no election, but that the report had been adopted.

It was determined to then have a formal election, following the letter of "the law."

After many wearisome formalities, it was moved by Mr. Ricks that the directory consist of eleven members. Some present wanted more, though why it is pretty hard to tell. At any rate it was settled that fifteen members should constitute it, and Messrs. Wilson, Dunn and McClymonds were appointed tellers.

In the election 337 shares were represented, and after over an hour of hard work the following fifteen were elected, each one receiving the number of votes opposite his name: J. G. Warwick, 337; W. F. Ricks, 267; M. Wilson, 316; J. R. White, 310; J. W. McClymonds, 296; F. Snyder, 309; A. L. Wetherald, 283; H. A. Williams, 329; J. H. McLain, 316; David Reed, 324; Jos. Corns, 254; S. A. Conrad, 254; r Fed Schrock, 316; G. L. Russell, 204; P. G. Albright, 222.

It will be noticed that this list includes every name presented by the committee in the first place. The meeting then adjourned, it being just 11 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL DRILLER

Discusses Natural Gas in Massillon.

An INDEPENDENT reporter had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Robert Stafford last night, a practical Pittsburg gas driller, who was attracted to this city by the advertisements in the newspapers. Mr. Stafford has never drilled in Ohio, but has done a great deal of work in Pennsylvania. Like all drillers, he has little faith in the permanency of shale wells, and believes that the great supply must come from under the Trenton rock. When he was shown the measurements of the old East street well, he thought that there was much reason for hope for a strong pressure at a depth of not over eight hundred feet. He asked particularly as to the thickness of the sand rock covering found before the gas was struck, and when told that it was forty-five feet, answered that with a covering of that thickness there was no doubt but that a plentiful supply could exist under it.

He was much interested in the story about the salt water. "How do you know," asked he, "that the well was dry before gas was found." All confessed that they only had the drillers word for it, and that possibly the water had been struck first. Should this prove true the water could be easily shut off. After thinking about it, a number expressed themselves as satisfied that the water had been struck first, as water had been found first at the Corns well, which was not continued to the depth at which gas found in the East street well.

It is felt very generally that the East street was drilled for money, and that the contractors were not anxious to quit work as soon as they struck gas, as had they done so, they would have lost money

The Psalm of the Boom.

"Tell me not in mournful numbers that the town is full of gloom, for the man's a crank who slumbers in these bursting days of boom. Life is real, life is earnest, and the grave is not its goal; every dolla that thou turnest helps to make the old town roll. But enjoyment and not sorrow, is our destined end or way; if you have no money, borrow—buy a corner lot each day! Lives of great men all remind us we can win immortal fame; let us leave the chumps behind us, and we'll get there just the same. In this world's broad field of battle, in the bivouac of life, let us make the dry bones rattle—buy a corner lot for wife! Let us, then, be up and doing, with a heart for any fate; still achieving, still pursuing, booming early, booming late. —*Atchison (Kan.) Globe.*

MANSFIELD'S PROSPECTS

Pretty Poor According to Prof. Orton.

As to gas in Mansfield Prof. Orton is not at all sanguine and risked the opinion that gas would not be found there. To have a supply of gas there must be a bituminous rock, a porous rock and an impervious rock above the porous rock. The bituminous rock generates the gas, the porous stores it and the impervious rock shuts it in. This is not all that is necessary, for Mansfield has that. There must be a gentle upheaval so that the gas by rising to the highest point finds itself in a kind of dome, shut out from escape above by the impervious rock roofing and below by the salt water.

After the lecture Dr. Orton said to a reporter that he had been misquoted in regard to the Findlay district. He states that he never said gas would not be found there, but that he did say before he learned of the general upheaval of the rocks in that neighborhood, that a strike of gas was improbable. He does not discourage drilling, but is anxious that the work go on. "Geologists," he said, "have become used to surprises and no one will be more happy than I if you strike it."

A CLEVER COUNCIL.

IT WILL BUILD A BAND STAND,

And will Stir up the Railroads and Several Property Owners.

The night was warm. The clerk sat, rapidly writing at his desk. No sound disturbed the peaceful quiet of the stately chambers in the city hall, consecrated to the exclusive use of Massillon's deliberative body, save the rasping of the clerk's stub pen.

President Blumenschein floated in, and the half hour passed him at the door. The other members still stopped away.

The president waxed impatient, murmured audibly his disapproval of their delay, and requested the reporters to mention the fact that the next soiree would begin at half-past seven sharp. The minute hand was rapidly nearing the end of its eighth hourly tour of the dial before a quorum presented itself.

The president urged upon the attention of the members the fact that 7:30 was the appointed time for convening.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance to establish a grade on Fay street was laid upon the table,

An ordinance to amend an ordinance passed April 14 was read for the first time.

SEC. 1. The bond of the solicitor shall be $1000, of the marshal $1,500, of the city trrasurer $25,000, of the mayor $1,000, of the street commissioner $2,000, of the assessors $500, of the clerk $1,000.

REPORTS.

Under the report of the standing committee the engineer stated that it would take 650 cubic feet of gravel to establish the proposed grade of 8 feet 6 inches, extending from the U. B. church to the city limits. Report accepted. Mr. Leu thought it would be useless to begin the work before the property owners had put in gutters and curbing. Mr. Leighley said that the property owners would not do the latter. Some, said he, had done the required work, but the neglect of others had caused the washing away of what had been done. The marshal had been instructed to notify the property owners to make the improvements but no returns having been made, upon motion the matter was for the time dropped.

The select committee appointed to inspect the building upon the corner of Main and Clay street, belonging to T. Clay, reported it unsafe. Mr. Volkmor moved that the mayor be instructed to notify the owner to make the necessary repairs. The city solicitor suggested that, if, as he had heard, the building was threatening to fall upon the premises of a neighbor, action with reference thereto was without the jurisdiction of the city authorities; that the neighbor would have private redress in case of accident. Mr. Boerner remarked that inasmuch as the sidewalk in front was sinking, with the inclination toward the building, were the structure to give way it might fall upon the street. In this case it would be quite within the jurisdiction of the city powers. The motion was carried.

Mr. Boerner, the select committee on band stand, reported that the bids received had been opened last night. Mr. J. F. Schrock's bid of $298 was the lowest and it was stated that it had been accepted and work had begun. Mr. Oehler questioned the right of the committee to take action upon the acceptance of a bid. After some discussion as to whether or not the committee had been empowered to give out the contract without referring the matter to the council, Mr. Boerner, in order to extricate the body from the tangle in which it had become involved, moved that the lowest bid, Mr. J. F. Schrock's, be accepted. Mr. Oehler demanded details of plan. Recess was declared until Mr. Boerner could procure the plan of the structure. The plan having been inspected, the motion was carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An invitation from Hart Post, No. 134, G. A. R., was read, inviting the council to attend in a body the memorial services on Decoration day. The clerk was instructed to accept the invitation.

The following bills were referred to the proper committees:

West Massillon Coal Co	$5 40
Geo. Yost	80 00
Fire department	8 00

The street commissioner reported an expenditure of $53.25 for labor, for week ending May 7.

Mr. Leu presented a motion, providing for the instruction of property owners on Plum street, from Hill to Mill, to put their sidewalks in proper condition.

Mr. Volkmor moved that H. Sibila, J. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Ryder and the Creighton heirs be notified to lay sidewalks of flagstone, 5 feet in width, within 10 days, and in case of failure or neglect, that the city should do it and charge the same to owners upon the tax duplicates. Amended to 30 days and carried.

A motion to instruct Patrick Burke and Clement Russell to fix their respective sidewalks upon West Main street and the corner of Tremont and Erie streets, was carried.

President Blumenschein called Mr. Jarvis to the chair, and then stated that there being no further use for the pond on the West Side, it should be filled up. In accordance with a motion carried, such action will be taken, after the pond has been sufficiently drained.

Upon inquiry by Mr. Blumenschein the following information with reference to the renting of the reel house on the West Side was elicited. The property was rented to Messrs. Caldwell & Rohr for $7 per month. The firm; which has dissolved is $37 in arrears. Upon motion by Mr. Blumenschein the first floor was rented to Rohr for one year, at $5 per month. The matter of a new reel house for the West Side was discussed and a motion carried, whereby bids will be advertised for, cost not to exceed $700.

Mr. Clutz moved that the C. L. & W. R. R. be called upon to make a sidewalk along their property on North Summit street.

The matter was referred to committee on streets and alleys.

Mr. Volkmor of the committee on streets and alleys, stated that he had spoken to the manager of the water works with reference to the leakage of the pipes on certain streets. Immediate attention was promised.

A motion to re-roof the engine house was carried.

Mr. Leighly moved that the committee on fire department procure plans for a one and a two story reel house, 24x36. Carried.

THE ROLL

The following names have been added to the subscription list of the Massillon Natural Gas and Oil Company since the last issue, at which time $8,035 had been subscribed:

Hemperly & Jacobs	50 00
Massillon Building Co	40 00
Siebold & Crone	20 00
Snyder & Schworm	100 00
A. J. Richeimer	10 00
Goodhart Bros	20 00
Marks Bros	20 00
W. J. Strobel	10 00
W. F. Breed	25 00
Warrick M. Rogers	10 00
A. Crone	10 00
W. K. Atwater	10 00
J. D. Frank & Co	25 00
W. A. Wade	10 00
Thomas Volkmor	10 00
C. E. Jarvis	10 00
J. Grojean, sr	10 00
C. F. Diehm	20 00
Bernard Partner	10 00
John Humberger	10 00
G. A. Kittering	20 00
Samuel G. Rigdon	5 00
Edwin S. Rigdon	5 00
A. D. Volkmor	20 00
R. A. Pinn	20 00
W. T. Miller	10 00
Total reported	$8,545 00

Pleasant Words from a Good Neighbor

The *American* of this week remarks: "The DAILY INDEPENDENT has now been published for more than a week, and promises to stay. It is a neat and creditable little issue, and will fill a long-felt want."

HOOD'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF
SARSAPARILLA
TRADE MARK

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Take the home paper.

Mr. Peter Welker is very seriously ill.

The Huber tract of land has not been sold.

Cleveland will get the Democratic convention.

Advertise in the want column of the INDEPENDENT.

Wellington has a three hundred pound pressure gas well.

A weekly prohibition paper is to be started in Canton.

Bolivar deems it a matter of vital importance that she should also have gas.

The hour of evening service at St. Timothy's church has been changed from 7 to 7:30.

The Knights of St. John have leased the Walhonding rink, and have re-baptized it "Buckeye Hall."

Nearly a dozen sealed bids have been received by the committee having charge of natural gas affairs, already.

A number of Massillonians had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Hurlbut's art collection at Cleveland, yesterday.

The excellent target gun, recently sold by M. Clutz to Mr. Hunt, was the one which finally secured the first medal on singles.

Mrs. Eva Jacobs died at the family residence on the west side Saturday, at the age of 79. The funeral took place on Monday.

Chief Consul Dunn has appointed the following local consuls for Stark county: Alliance, Charles D. Painter; Canton, F. C. Meyer; Massillon, F. R. Shepley.

The Alliance *Standard* is willing to commend the commissioners of Stark county for offering a reward of fifty cents per hundred for the killing of sparrows, and so is this paper.

Lincoln Grayhill, the Second ward assessor, reports that only three firms in his ward have reported lower values than last year, all others, without exception thus far, have made increases.

A systematic canvass of the city is now being made to secure subscribers to the DAILY INDEPENDENT. The work is necessarily slow, but the results are satisfactory.

Mansfield has a paper mill that wants to move. Here is the place for it. The river and canal promise all the water needed free of charge. As for straw Massillon has always been a center for that.

Wm. Tanner was arrested for violation of the prohibitory ordinance, appeared before the Mayor Saturday morning by advice of his counsel and plead guilty. He was fined $50 and costs.—*Alliance Review.*

Assessor Merriman reports important changes in the third ward. He has already discovered thirty new structures and removals, and has over fifty more taxpayers on the list than he had last year.

Every once in a while an item like this is stuck in the newspapers: "A Byesville rat hunt resulted in the death of of 1,700 of the rodents." Now what is a rat hunt any way, and how is one conducted?

The MASSILLON INDEPENDENT has been issuing a daily since Monday of last week While it is not an assured success these gentlemen deserve success for the enterprise they have evinced in the matter.—*Orrville Crescent.*

A three-year-old thoroughbred colt belonging to Mrs. A. C. Wales, has strayed from the farm, and any information concerning its whereabouts will be appreciated. It is a brown bay, with a white star and a white hind foot.

The Massillon tennis club will soon be reorganized for the season. Mr. Dunn has very kindly offered the use of a level lot on Main street, where courts will be laid out as soon as the annual meeting is held.

Next Sunday morning the Rt. Rev. G. T. Bedell will preach in St. Timothy's church and will administer the rite of confirmation. Bishop Bedell is one of the ablest men in the Episcopal church, and his rare visits are very welcome.

Councilman Volkmor's barn in the Fourth ward was burned to the ground at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. It was struck by lightning. The delay in getting water to it was because there were no wrenches that fitted the new hydrants.

The Massillon Bridge company has been organized by the election of the following board of directors: A. J. Sprague, president; H. A. Williams, vice president; F. A. Sharpnack, secretary and treasurer; Jno. C. Darst and A. Francis, directors.

J. N. Taggart, of Fulton, was appointed school examiner on Saturday, by Probate Judge Fawcett, over a number of other applicants, chief among whom was John Ellis, of this city. Mr. Ellis was backed by a strong petition, and barely missed being the lucky man.

Mr. Joseph Davenport, who has recently spent much time in and about Zoar, and who is well versed in geological matters, thinks that there are positive indications of natural gas near there. He says that in case the search in Massillon fails, a company will be organized to drill there.

The Salem *Republican* says: "Massillon has organized a gas and coal company, and $7,000 subscribed to puncture the earth, forthwith. A $20,000 syndicate will be formed, and if there is rope enough in the land, gas will be found or the cobble stones knocked out of the streets, of Pekin, China."

It is commonly believed that when the then-called pocket of gas at the East street well was first struck and burned for eighteen hours, that the flames gradually died ont. This is a mistake. It was intentionally smothered. There is natural gas in Massillon, and it has never shown any sign of weakness.

The United Lines Telegraph Company is here and doing good business. The office was opened on Howard street Thursday, and has been receiving its share of telegraph work ever since. The office here is in charge of A. E. Tauslee, of this city. The line will be built to Canton and Massillon at once.—*Akron City Times.*

Was it not rather clever yet bitter irony to mark with chalk upon the wagon to which the fire engine horses are hitched and which is driven by the men lately employed at the engine house, "The Massillon Fire Department." The council ordered the horses and men that were stationed there, to work under the direction of the street department.

The band members shook hands Saturday over the certainty of the building of a band stand. The plans are upon exhibition at the office of M. A. Boerner, and when carried out, the stand in the park will be very attractive. It will be a square building, with steps from every side, and will be prettily painted inside and out. The council is now advertising for bids.

After many years of petitioning and worrying Massillon is really to have a band stand. It is not really a momentous matter, except as time has made it so. Last night the bids were opened, and the contract was let to J. F. Schrock, who will do the work for $298. The building is to be completed entirely May 30. It is to be built just behind the fountain. By all means let us have a jubilee of some kind then to commemorate the event.

Mr. J. T. Brown, the jolly piano man who lives in Canton and does business both there and in Massillon, and who subscribed liberally for natural gas stock, is full of faith in the discovery of plenty of gas in this city. Said he the other day: "If somebody will buy me out entirely and turn over cash to me for my property, I will guarantee to invest every cent of it in drilling for natural gas within the corporate limits, and will not feel nervous as to the result."

Passengers on the Ft. Wayne train due here Friday at 12 o'clock, describe a terrible accident which occurred just as the train reached Canton, a station eight miles east. Charles Roper attempted to cross the track as the train approached, but slipped and fell, to be instantly killed by the fast approaching locomotive. His head was crushed and those who witnessed the sad event could scarcely find words to describe it. The unfortunate young man was an artist, and several years ago made his home in Massillon. He could not have been very much over twenty-one.

The law has at last got its clutches upon one John Lindsey, alias Wilson, and with probably a dozen other names, for the theft of a horse in 1882. At that time Lindsey was engaged in a very disreputable business connected with the "Red Front." He brought a bay mare to Mr. Charles Young, the liveryman, and offered it for sale as his own. It was purchased in good faith, and sold again to a man named Kennedy. It turned out that the horse had been stolen from John Henson. The affair was settled up as between Young, Kennedy and Henson, but Lindsey had disappeared. Marshal Stahl has kept his eyes open looking for the man, and succeeded in arresting him yesterday.

The U. C. D. club met Monday night at Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Focke's, and fully discussed the topic of slavery. In the course of the conversation, the press was pretty thoroughly shaken up, and with singular unanimity it was decided that the press is not a bit better than it ought to be, and is in the field to make money, when it ought to be making public opinion. The members thought very properly that the press could not consistently frown upon dog fights in the editorial columns and rapturously describe them in the news columns. They rather inclined to the opinion that there was no general demand for information upon low class sporting matters, and that more matter of a better sort would be very acceptable to the general public. The belief was also expressed that the newspapers as a general thing had no independence now-a-days, and were not eager to take up any cause, however good, unless it had popular sympathy to back it.

Massillon Artists Abroad.

The Wooster *Democrat* thus describes its new Methodist church, the interior of which it states was "artistically frescoed" by the Bryant Brothers of this city:

The auditorium presents a very attractive appearance. The accoustic properties are excellent. It is lighted by large and handsome stained glass windows. The front window is trefoil in form, 18 feet in diameter, brilliant with vari-colored cathedral glass bearing appropriate church emblems, such as the Anchor of Hope, the Bible, the Cup, etc. On each side is a large Gothic window, also twenty-eight smaller windows (fourteen on each side), all of stained glass. The groined ceiling has four arches and twenty-six panneels, the roof timbers exposed and supported by ornamental brackets and Corinthian columns. The walls and ceiling are elaborately frescoed in colors, softly blending and harmonizing with the rich lights of the windows and other decorations.

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World

Mr. P. G. Albright has returned from Cleveland.

Miss Ludie Long, of Akron, is visiting Miss Carre Killinger.

A pension has been re issued to Henry Shaul of Massillon.

Mr. A. L. Wetherald has returned from his trip through the gas belt.

Mrs. A. J. Ricks and son Theodore, have gone to Detroit for a few days.

Capt. R. B. Crawford, of Massillon, was in town last week.—*Carroll Free Press.*

Mr. E. L. Clayton, of New York, spent Sunday with his friend Mr E. L. Arnold.

Miss Schafer, of Alliance, was the guest of Miss Mary Vincent on Sunday.

Mrs. C. C. Kellogg has returned from a visit to her old home near New London.

W. S. Mercer, connected with S. R. Bullock & Co., New York, is at the Hotel Conrad.

Col. Webb, of Massillon, was in the city this week looking up business interests.—*Salem Era.*

Mrs. C. M. Russell, Miss Julia Rudenstein, Miss Annie Steese and Mrs. Wm. Yost, attended the Cleveland May festival.

E. W. McFarren, who has been in Colorado for some years past, is now in the city visiting relatives, and expects to remain a month.

Mr. Lawrence Burcaw's cheerful visage could be seen on the streets to day. Mr. Burcaw loves not his new home in Salem, and has yearnings to permanently return to this, his native heath.

A quiet but pleasant wedding took place at the residence of Rev. N. P. Bailey, Tuesday noon, which has been looked forward to with much interest, both in Massillon and Wooster. Mr. Jacob Frick, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Wooster, was then married to Miss Sara E. Rutter, of this city, by Dr. Bailey, assisted by the Rev. G. M. Heindel, pastor of the M. E. church of Wooster. The couple have departed for the prominent eastern cities, and when they return will reside in Wooster.

THEY ALL CAME FROM CANTON.

Four Boozy Boys Who Visited West Brookfield.

The air and the streets of Sunday made pleasure driving particularly delightful, as everybody knows. So it seemed to Henry Wise, David Galt, George Kingsnorth and an unknown individual, of Canton. They hired a team of horses, and started for West Brookfield. The visit to that charming suburb had a peculiar effect upon their nerves, and when they passed through Massillon, on their way home, they imagined that they had found a race course, so smooth were Mr. Limbach's streets. They also gave expression to such noises as might be expected after a visit to Brookfield, and naturally enough landed in the city jail, that is, all but the unknown, who was clever enough to escape.

They pleaded guilty to the charge of fast driving Monday morning, and were fined one dollar and costs each, the total being $13·55. Unable to produce that amount they went back to jail, and are eagerly awaiting friends from Canton to get them out.

WILL REMAIN IN MASSILLON.

What Mr. Wetherald Said in Fremont.

The following is clipped from Wednesday's issue of the Fremont *News:*

The *News* man came across Mr. Wetherald, of Massillon, manufacturer of window glass, who was here yesterday for the purpose of investigating the advantages of Fremont. Remembering that the firm of Wetherald & Wells were largely advertised to have secured a location at Bowling Green, the *News* man put the questions to him straight. "Is there any truth in the statement that you have made arrangements to move to Bowling Green, Mr. Wetherald?" "No sir; we have concluded no arrangements to move anywhere. Until we find a location which suits us, we will remain where we are!"

"What do you think of Fremont as a desirable point for the manufacture of glass?"

"It is much better than many of the much vaunted places in this section of the country. I am now waiting to see how your gas pans out. If you strike the article near this place I would look upon it with favor."

Who are They?

The Freeport *Press* says this week: "Massillon parties have leased land at Bowerstown for gas and oil."

The Effects of Mental Exhaustion.

Many diseases, especially those of the nervous system, are the products of daily renewed mental exhaustion. Business avocations often involve an amount of mental wear and tear very prejudicial to physical health, and less destructive to brain and nerve tissue. It is one of the most important attributes of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that it compensates for this undue loss of tissue and that it imparts new energy to the brain and nerves. The rapidity with which it renews weakened mental energy and physical vitality is remarkable, and shows that its invigorating properties are of the highest order. Besides increasing vital stamina, and counteracting the effects of mental exhaustion, this potential medicine cures and prevents fever and ague, rheumatism, chronic dyspepsia and constipation, kidney and uterine weakness and other complaints. Physicians also commend it as a medicated stimulant and remedy.

HORSE THIEVES AGAIN.

ANOTHER GANG PROVES ITS PRESENCE.

And Carries off Three Horses Last Monday Night.

Possibly the horse thieves of this section have learned how ungrateful county authorities have shown themselves to those who have traced them, and trust that their assiduity is in consequence not now so great.

At any rate they entered the barn on the Bunnell farm, located on the Richville road, a mile or two south east of the city, took away three horses, a wagon and a double set of harness and got off without anybody upon the premises discovering the fact until this morning. One of the stolen horses was a bright bay, with one glass eye and a bobbed tail. One was a black with a scar on its right hind leg, and was one of a matched team that formerly belonged to Mr. S. Hunt. The third was a two-year old bay colt.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

A telephone message to the office of the sheriff of Stark county confirms the news that the horse thief who stole three horses from Mr. D. C. Bunnell, Monday night, has been caught and is in jail He was caught near Hartville by a constable, as he was putting up for the night. His name was unknown to those in charge of the office.

COMPROMISED.

The Widow is More Modest and Thinks Half a Loaf Better than No Bread.

The romantic incidents connected with the sudden marriage and death of the late G. P. Reed, formerly a prominent merchant of this city, are too fresh in the minds of everybody to need any repetition of detail. It was the opinion of all at the time, that the poor man was forced into a death-bed marriage by a mercenary woman, who thus wished to secure what she supposed would be a valuable estate. This claim she based upon a will made in her favor, at a time when Mr. Reed was not considered entirely responsible for his actions. Had its provisions been carried out, his mother would have lost the old homestead and every penny she had in the world. The affair created a great sensation in this city and nearly every one was very indignant that she should visit Massillon and set up such a claim.

Suit was commenced to set aside the will and the woman announced the intention to prove herself his widow and the lawful heir to the estate. The case was postponed from time to time, until it looked as though there was to be a repetition of the famous suit of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce. Mrs. T. P. Reed, the aged mother of G. P. Reed, has always been willing to compromise, but the New York woman has proved obdurate. A telegram, however, was received yesterday from New York, stating that she had at last come to terms and renounces her title to the whole property. Mrs. Reed, of Massillon, will retain the family residence on East street, and the bride of one day will get a proportion of money which remains after the settlement of all the business. This may be considered a victory for the relatives of the dead merchant.

Thus is ended an affair, which for a time created the greatest social sensation Massillon ever experienced.

Work of the Green-eyed Monster.

Massillon has four railroads, the Ohio canal, three express companies, a telephone exchange, and will soon have competing telegraph lines.—INDEPENDENT.

These are all advantages, no doubt, and yet a gentleman who has recently spent much time in Massillon remarked to a *Republican* reporter the other day that his observation was that "Salem did more business in one day, than Massillon does in three, although the latter is much the larger." All Salem wants is one more railroad, a "cross-cut" that will bind it to the Youngstown and Baltimore & Ohio systems. Then it will throw down the glove and defy the world.—*Salem Republican.*

Many Thanks.

The latest venture on the journalistic sea is this time at Massillon, O. The MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, on Monday, May 2d, launched for the first time to the breeze, a "DAILY INDEPENDENT," which in its general mechanism is neat, newsy and well patronized by business men, who doubtless appreciate the new enterprise and the efforts of its owners. May she sail long and tirelessly on the sea of public opinion, is the worst success we can wish it.—*New Philadelphia Standard.*

Thank You.

The Alliance Review contains the following: "Massillon's gas fund is constantly growing, and has reached such proportions as to give full assurance that the question of gas or no gas will be fully settled. The INDEPENDENT is entitled to great credit for the enterprise and vim shown in furthering the project, the success of which is largely due to its efforts."

It's a Sure Thing Now.

The MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT is running a daily this week, as an experiment. If it is satisfactory and gives evidence of patronage, it will continue, if not, it will be discontinued.—*Millersburg Republican.*

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THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

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NEW HAT STORE.

We buy the best goods in the market and can sell them for less than others ask for more inferior goods. We sell good goods cheap, poor goods we don't keep, they are dear at any price. Silk and cashmere plug hats of latest style kept in stock. Our nobby crush hats take the lead. Our stiff hat for $1.00, the best in the city. Stiff fur hats for $1.25. Boys' soft hats for 25c. Silk caps for 25c. A full line of Star waists at prices to suit the purchaser Fancy dress shirts for men and boys. The best 50c white shirt for men and boys in the world. Our $1.00 shirt we guarantee a perfect fitting shirt of best quality, equal to any $2.00 shirt in the city. Night shirts in all sizes. Plaited dress shirts, lawn tennis shirts. Latest novelties in collars, cuffs and ties. Trunks and valises in endless varieties. For bargains go to

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No. 4 East Main Street, - - Massillon O.

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Wall Paper and Window Shades.

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We have just received a new lot of Bronzes, to retail at 25 cents. These papers embrace some of the best styles and most artistic colorings.

DON'T BUY ANY WALL PAPER

UNTIL YOU SEE OUR LINE.

J. V. R. SKINNER.

COLLIDED.

An Annoying Accident on the C. L. & W. Railroad.

Owing to a misconstruction of orders on the part of the conductor of a north bound gravel train on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railroad, it collided Monday night at 5 o'clock, with a south bound train of empty gondolas, one mile south of Canal Fulton.

Though no one was at all hurt, the damage to property was quite considerable. Over five coal cars were thrown from the track, and the exposed portions of the engines were injured. The expense incurred in making the necessary repairs is estimated at between fifteen hundred and two thousand dollars. The wrecking gang went to work last night, and by 10 o'clock this morning trains were running as usual. The passengers on the Cleveland express last night were transferred and taken south by the Massillon accommodation train.

A Bad Runaway.

An exciting runaway occurred on Tremont street Tuesday, at 4 o'clock. A farmer's horse, driven by Mrs. Lang, took fright and tore across the Tremont street bridge. It passed over the passengers' walk, leaving the buggy behind, as it was too large to go through. To spectators it looked for a moment as though the woman would be killed, but she was only badly jarred.

Teachers' Examination.

An examination of teachers will be held under the direction of the city board of examiners in the high school room on Friday afternoon, May 20, and on Saturday, May 21. Applicants will be examined in reading, orthography, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, U. S. history and the theory and practice of teaching.

All teachers whose certificates expire in June, all applicants for vacancies that may occur in the Massillon Union school, who have no certificate, should be present at this examination.

The afternoon session will open at 1:30, and the morning session at 9 o'clock.

E. A. JONES, Clerk Board of Examiners.

JOE DEUTSCH, Cutter,

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HOOKWAY & FOLTZ,

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE SHENANDOAH.

The Valley Campaign of Twenty-Five Years Ago.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S RAID

But Now "Those Knights are Dust, Their Good Blades Rust."

Portraits of the Leaders on Both Sides in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of the Spring and Early Summer of 1862—How Stonewall Jackson Outwitted Armies Three Times as Large as His Own and Escaped—Interesting Personal Sketches.

One hand on the saber and one on the rein
The troopers move forward in line on the plain.
As rings the word "Gallop!" the steel scabbards clank
And each rowel is pressed to a horse's hot flank;
And swift is the rush as the wild torrent's flow
When it pours from the crag on the valley below.

The trend of the land in the Shenandoah valley is northeast and southwest. The Blue Ridge mountains, you will see on the map, lie due northeast and southwest. Almost in a line parallel with them, laving the very mountain foot with its blue and rushing waters, runs the romantic Shenandoah. It flows northeast and empties into the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. To the westward and north are other ranges of peaks. Between the lines of mountains are long narrow stretches of valley, down which the wind and files of cavalry soldiers might sweep without obstruction. Both wind and soldier swept down those valleys many and many a time during the civil war. The Shenandoah region is criss-crossed with the lines of advance and retreat; its stony soil scantly covers the crumbling bones of many a brave horse and rider.

In the spring of 1862 Gen. Thomas Jonathan Jackson, C. S. A., spread dismay, first through the Shenandoah valley, then through the whole Union. His force was both infantry and cavalry; but because of the swiftness and boldness of his movements he came to be associated in the popular mind with cavalry especially. In criticisms of the campaign of the Shenandoah valley it has been said that if the Federal general sent against him had been only half as swift Jackson never would have got out of that valley alive to join Lee and aid in driving McClellan from the Chickahominy to the James.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

His strength consisted in the swiftness of his movements and in that firmness of both purpose and action which gave him the name of "Stonewall." It was a very unusual mixture of qualities.

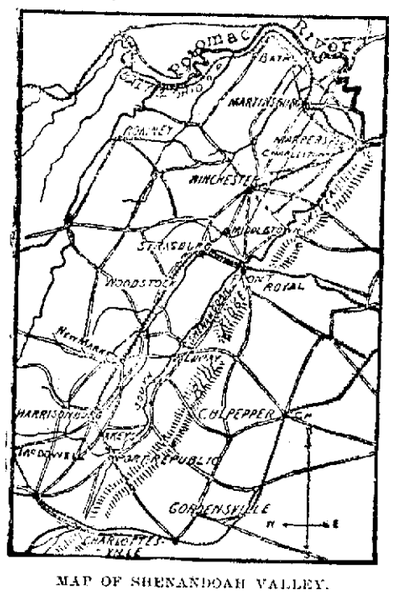
Jackson got the name of Stonewall at the first battle of Bull Run, called by the Confederates the battle of Manassas. The general commanded a brigade there. The Confederate general Bee had just been repulsed with his men, and was falling back. He met T. J. Jackson coming to his rescue with the first Confederate brigade.

"General," said Bee, "they are beating us back."

"Sir," said Jackson, "we will give them the bayonet."

He had his "war look" on at that moment. This advance of Jackson and a similar movement on the part of Wade Hampton elsewhere turned the Confederate defeat into victory at Bull Run. Bee galloped back to his men. He pointed with his sword to the general standing in the midst of 2,000 fixed bayonets, and said in a voice full of excitement:

"Look! there is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here and we will conquer!"



MAP OF SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Gen. Bee rallied his men, but the next moment was shot dead at their head. And from that day on Thomas Jonathan Jackson was called "Stonewall." But students at the Virginia Military institute, where he was professor of physics, nicknamed him the "Blue Light Elder," because he was so strict a Presbyterian. There was in him more resemblance to the old Scotch covenanter than in any other soldier of this century.

Jackson was born at Clarksburg, Va., in 1824. Slow, awkward, friendless and bashful, he yet struggled up through a youth of toil and poverty till he obtained the appointment as a West Point cadet. In time he was graduated there. He served in the Mexican war as a lieutenant, and won honors for his bravery and coolness. Failing health led him to accept the professorship in the Virginia military institute. At the outbreak of the civil war he marched to Richmond at the head of a corps of cadets he had already been drilling in anticipation of fighting.

Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded by a terrible volley fired by his own men through mistake at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.

After Manassas, in the autumn of 1861, the command of the Confederate army of the Shenandoah was given to Gen. Jackson. Bodies of Federal soldiers belonging to Gen. Banks' corps were in the Shenandoah and about the head waters of the Potomac, where, in the language of a Confederate writer, they "harassed the inhabitants, and treated as public enemies all who refused to subscribe to the Federal oath of allegiance." Jackson had been darting about through the Shenandoah region here and there during the winter. His own superior officers seldom knew where to find him, so rapid were his movements. At the close of the campaign even, when he wrote asking to join the Richmond army, Lee wrote back word for him to come in a confidential letter directed: "Gen. T. J. Jackson, Somewhere."

In November, 1861, Stonewall Jackson had occupied Winchester. It was a point dangerously near the Potomac, and Jackson sought to get yet nearer. He made an attack on the little town of Bath, very near the Potomac. His intention was to cross the river. But he was prevented from doing this by Gen. F. W. Lander, who commanded the Federal forces in northern Virginia. But he took possession of Romney and divided the Federal forces in northern Virginia. Then he made Winchester his headquarters during the winter, recruiting large numbers of men. In March, 1862, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston evacuated Centreville and went nearer Richmond. At the same time the Federal Gen. Banks advanced toward Winchester. These two circumstances induced Jackson to retreat to Woodstock, forty miles south of Winchester.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY CAMPAIGN.

He was immediately pursued by Gen. James Shields with a division from Banks' corps.

It was evidently Jackson's intention to keep within communicating distance of Johnston, and to join him if advisable.

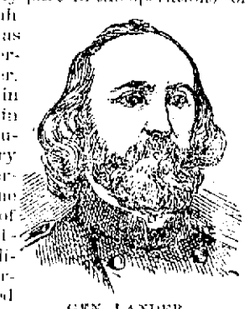
Shields pursued Jackson as far as Newmarket. This was a point within fifty miles of Johnston. Shields seemed to be driving the one Confederate army to the other. He suddenly changed his tactics and began a feigned retreat back to Winchester. He hoped thus to draw Jackson away from Johnston. The trick was successful. Jackson turned his face Winchesterward again, following Shields.

Gen. Banks meantime, who was in the chief command in this part of Virginia, had been ordered by Gen. McClellan on the 16th of March to take a position near Manassas and Centreville, points recently evacuated by the Confederates. Banks was to rebuild the railway passing through Manassas to Washington and keep the country south of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad free from Confederates. This included the Shenandoah valley.

Banks prepared to obey the order, marching his corps to Centreville, leaving Shields' division of 18,000 men behind to take care of Jackson. He did not believe Jackson would attack a force so much superior to his own.

Shields had hoped that Jackson would attack him, however. With Jackson was Col. Ashby's cavalry, 1,500 strong. Jackson's force, exclusive of Ashby's, is said to have numbered 6,000. Near Winchester Shields halted and prepared for the attack which he hoped would be made.

It was March 22, 1862, that Gen. Shields prepared for battle at Winchester. On the 24 of that month there died at Paw Paw, Va., a man who, if he had lived, would have taken a very lively part in the operations of the Shenandoah valley. This was Brig. Gen. Frederick West Lander. He was born in Salem, Mass., in 1822. He was educated at a military academy in Vermont. He was one of the surveyors of the Pacific railroad. One expedition for this purpose he organized at his own expense.



GEN. LANDER.

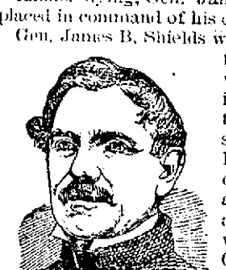
This exploring party was surrounded by hostile Indians and cut to pieces, only Gen. Lander himself escaping. He made five expeditions altogether across the continent, all of them attended with danger and full of the element of the romantic. He was perhaps the only American who ever brought back an unexpended fund from a congressional appropriation. Wherever dash and bravery, as well as correct judgment, were required, Lander was to be depended on. In 1860 he married the gifted actress, Jean Davenport. In 1861 he offered his services to Gen. Scott, for the war, "in any capacity, at any time and for any duty." His offer was accepted, and from that time on till his career closed, all too early, he was to be found where fighting was. He was wounded in the leg at Edward's Ferry, but before the wound healed he was off at Romney, Va., commanding the forces there. Once he marched 4,000 men forty-three miles through a deep snow, and without rest and with almost no food, charged them upon a Confederate camp at Bloomery Gap, routing it completely. So impetuous was he that with a single aid he galloped ahead of his men and demanded and received the Confederate commander's sword.

So little is known, however, of this brilliant and romantic figure that his name is seldom mentioned in the war reminiscences which are now at flood tide in the country. It is because Gen. Lander died so early in the war. Soon after the beginning of 1862 his health failed and he was at length stricken with a typhoid fever. He applied for leave of absence from military duty, but before the permit came, while he was yet waiting, word came that Jackson's men were in the neighborhood. He rose from his bed, called his aids about him and, with the old time fire in his eye, purposed to make a midnight attack. At that moment his hour struck. He was seized with a sudden congestion of the brain and died in a few minutes.

He was a man of fine physique and extraordinary personal magnetism. If he had lived he would have been among the larger figures of the war.

Lander dying, Gen. James B. Shields was placed in command of his division.

Gen. James B. Shields was one of the old time soldiers. He was born in Ireland in 1810; came to this country and served both in the Florida and Mexican wars. He was a gallant fighter, and was severely wounded at Cerro Gordo and also at Chapultepec, in Mexico. He had a varied experience, having been governor of Oregon territory and United States senator respectively from Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri. While filling the last office named he died in 1879.



GEN. SHIELDS.

KERNSTOWN OR WINCHESTER.

As frequently happened in the fights of the civil war, the Confederates designated the battle of March 23 by one name, the Federals by another. In the north it is known as the battle of Winchester, in the south as the battle of Kernstown.

Shields, to deceive Jackson, concealed most of his division in an out of the way spot two miles from Winchester. A small guard was left in that village. March 22 Turner Ashby's cavalry came galloping into Winchester in pursuit of Shields. They drove back his pickets. Apparently there was only a small rear guard of Union troops at Winchester. There was a sharp attack, which was repelled by the Federals, but the much scarred veteran Shields was wounded again; a fragment of shell broke his arm.

Gen. Banks had remained with Shields' division up to this time. But the morning of March 23, feeling certain that Stonewall Jackson would not attack, he started to Washington. Shields thought differently, however, and with his broken arm in a sling made ready for the battle of Winchester.

At 2 o'clock Jackson came up with his whole force, colors flying. He stopped at Kernstown, three miles south of Winchester. Ashby had encamped there with his cavalry after the skirmish of the day before. Shields' force was upon a ridge not far from Kernstown, though Jackson did not know how large it was. His men were wearied out with marching, but he ordered an immediate and hot attack on Shields' right upon the ridge near Kernstown. He hoped to sever Shields' line and cut him off from Winchester.

Jackson's men charged up the ridge with great spirit, and were met with a vigorous artillery fire. Shields managed to hold the Confederates off till he had brought his reserves into line; then he attacked with his whole force.

There was a fierce fight of three hours, and then the battle of Winchester or Kernstown was over. Stonewall Jackson was defeated. He lost two guns and 700 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Shields lost 544 according to the record.

Next day the citizens of Winchester, headed by the mayor, came out to bury the Confederate dead who had been lying where they fell upon the bloody field. A deep, wide pit was dug, and there in one common grave, several hundred dead men in gray were buried. The southern writer, Pollard, says: "Scarcely a family in the country but had a relative there."

Banks returned at once from Washington and set off in pursuit of Jackson, who had retreated rapidly, leaving dead and wounded behind. Banks pursued thirty miles, till his men were too exhausted to go farther. He stopped at Woodstock to rest. Jackson continued retreating till he came to Harrisonburg, where he remained till April 19, endeavoring to recover himself after the battle of Kernstown.

It was a severe Confederate defeat at Kernstown. But there was no loss of enthusiasm for Jackson among his wearied and fleeing men.

"Why is 'Old Jack' a better general than Moses?" asked one of his soldiers, conundrum fashion. Answer: Because it took Moses forty years to lead the Israelites through the wilderness, and Old Jack would have double-quicked them through in three days.

April 19 Jackson crossed the south fork of the Shenandoah. He was thus within easy reach of Johnston at Gordonsville.

MARCH AND COUNTERMARCH.

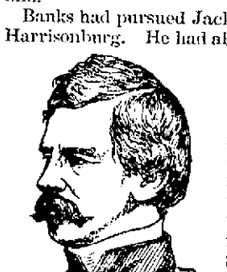
The sudden attack of Jackson at Kernstown caused a change in the plans at Washington. Banks and his corps were halted on the way to Manassas, and sent in pursuit of the flying Confederates. At the same time Shields' division of Banks' corps, which had routed Jackson at Winchester, was detached from Banks and sent to McDowell. McDowell was to halfway co-operate with McClellan at Richmond, and wholly keep an eye on Washington. Just what he was to do seems never to have been fully decided on between Gen. McClellan on one hand and the president and Secretary Stanton on the other.

To get the movements that followed the battle of Winchester clearly in mind it will be necessary to note upon the map the position of both the Confederate and Union troops in northern Virginia at the beginning of May. Gen. Richard S. Ewell's corps of 10,000 Confederate troops had been sent to Jackson from Richmond. That general, after crossing the south fork of the Shenandoah, continued his retreat and encamped at length near Swift Run gap. It had been an exciting, romantic retreat. Col. Turner Ashby, the cavalryman, was Jackson's rear guard. He hovered about the Federal advance, now making a dash at them and engaging in a hot skirmish, now galloping away with a ringing of sabers when they came too near. It was work he delighted in. He rode at this time a magnificent white horse, as famous in Confederate annals as the Union Sheridan's black horse became in this very region two years later. Ashby, left alone, was the last man to cross the Shenandoah bridge. Eight Federal cavalrymen were almost upon him as he rode for life over the bridge. Two galloped on in advance. Ashby turned suddenly on them. A bullet from his party already across the bridge struck one of the Union troopers down. Ashby cleft the other with his saber, and he, too, fell. Then Ashby galloped in hot haste over the bridge.

Meantime balls rained like hail around the bold rider. One of them pierced his milk white horse and gave the beautiful animal a mortal wound. He carried his rider safe across the bridge, however, a torrent of blood flowing from his side as he ran. Ashby's famous ride on the white horse was continued two miles.

Jackson, with Ewell's corps, was at Swift Run gap. On the Federal side plans were made to hem him in on three sides and crush him.

Banks had pursued Jackson as far south as Harrisonburg. He had about 6,000 men after Shields' division was taken away. Thus Banks was in the rear of Jackson. Fremont at that time commanded the Mountain department, which included northern Virginia. Schenck and Milroy, of his corps, were sent with 6,000 men south from Romney, to hold Jackson on the westward. Fremont, with 10,000 men, was following Schenck and Milroy. Farther away from Stonewall Jackson, but still within fighting reach of him, and to the east, was McDowell at Fredericksburg with 40,000 men.



GEN. BANKS.

Stonewall Jackson had, with Ewell's division, nearly 30,000 men. He resolved to fall upon the Union generals one at a time, and cripple or conquer them. His plan was a masterly one. Banks at this time had not yet fallen back to Strasburg, but was still at Harrisonburg. Jackson left Ewell to confront him. Then, himself taking the tried troops that had been with him in the valley so long, he made a wide sweep around by the south and west, past Staunton, then to the west and northward to attack Schenck and Milroy. Milroy was at McDowell, a village forty

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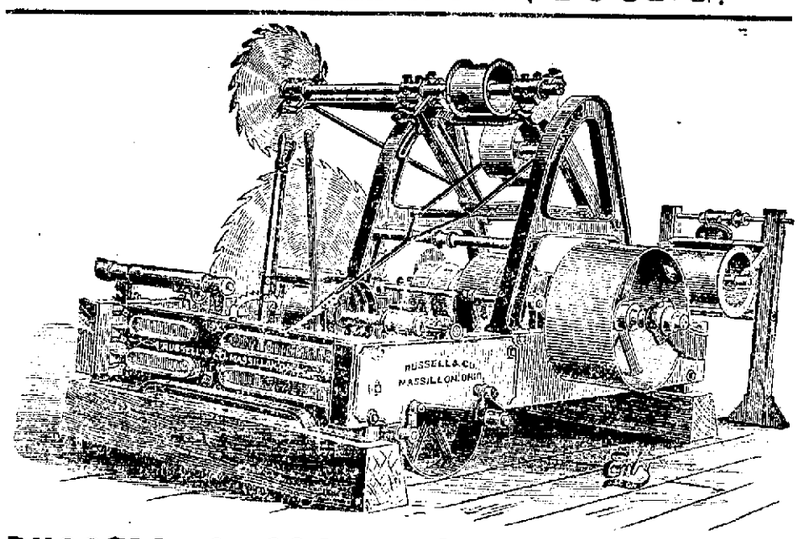

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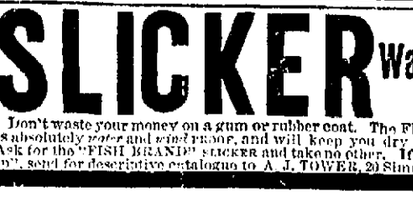

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miles southwest of Harrisonburg, where Banks was.

The swiftness of Jackson's movement was something marvelous. It was important for him to attack Milroy and defeat him before he could join Banks at Harrisonburg. He accomplished it.

He made forced marches and fell upon Milroy at Bull Pasture, near the village of McDowell. He had meantime been joined by six regiments under command of the Confederate general Edward Johnson. The fight at Bull Pasture occurred on a warm, bright morning, May 8. It may be considered the second battle of the Shenandoah campaign.

Gen. Edward Johnson knew the mountain country well, and he and his regiments took the lead, with Ashby's scouts in advance. May 7 the Federal pickets were driven in. At sunrise May 8 the Confederate troops marched toward the village of McDowell. They took position on Sutlington's hill. Milroy sent out a force to dislodge them, and the battle of Bull Pasture, McDowell or Sutlington's hill began.

There was a sharp engagement. Milroy was defeated and fell back just as Schenck came up with re-enforcements. But it was too late to save the day, and the Federal forces retreated toward Franklin to wait for Fremont. They left behind them a supply of military stores, which Jackson captured.

Immediately after this fight Banks retreated to Strasburg, fifty miles north. There he fortified himself, so as to protect the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Halting not to rest, Jackson pushed on after the Federal troops. Having driven back Milroy and Schenck, the next move on the chessboard was for him to crush Banks, weakened as he was by the withdrawal of Shields' division. Jackson therefore turned his attention to Banks.

The three Federal armies in northern Virginia that had been sent against Jackson were seventy miles apart, east, west and north, in a sort of triangle. When, therefore, Stonewall Jackson marched against Banks neither Fremont nor McDowell was near enough to aid him.

Gen. Robert H. Milroy was born in Indiana in 1814. He was educated as a lawyer, but served as a volunteer in the Mexican war. When the civil war began he offered his services as a volunteer. He commanded a brigade of Indiana troops in West Virginia and in the Shenandoah valley.

GEN. MILROY.

Flying around to the eastward again, after the battle of McDowell, Jackson came to Front Royal. At this point, and between him and Banks at Strasburg, lay Col. Kenly, with 1,400 Federal troops. If Jackson could annihilate this force the connection between the armies of Banks and McDowell would be broken.

Accordingly, May 23, he made a fierce attack on Col. Kenly's little band at Front Royal and cut it to pieces. This was the third battle of the Shenandoah campaign. There was nothing now between Stonewall Jackson and Banks.

Banks retreated with his small force yet farther north. He left Strasburg and started for Winchester.

It was now a race and a chase between Banks and Jackson to the Potomac. If Jackson paused till the forces of Fremont or McDowell could come up he would be cut to pieces. He therefore determined to push on, surround Banks if possible and destroy his army before it could be re-enforced. He pursued Banks hotly, and once more the old town of Winchester became the scene of a fight, the fourth in the campaign. Banks kept back for several hours the advancing Confederates. This was May 24 and 25. But the southern soldiers poured in in larger and larger numbers. There was nothing but to run for it.

From Winchester Banks retreated to Martinsburg. He only waited here two hours, when he was up and away again. At sunset, May 25, Banks reached the Potomac river at Williamsport.

To get on the Maryland side of the river was the next thing. The broken army had retreated in confusion, leaving great quantities of stores behind them. Jackson had literally driven them into the Potomac. Into the river they plunged. The ferry took across the ammunition train, the cavalry swam their horses, the wagon trains crossed by the ford and the infantry were conveyed over by means of a pontoon bridge, which had been brought down the valley from the upper Shenandoah.

At last the remnant of Gen. Banks' broken army was all across, just in time, for at that moment Jackson appeared opposite on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

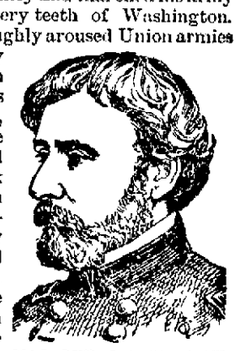
"Never were more grateful hearts in the same number of men than when at midday on the 26th we stood on the opposite shore," said Gen. Banks afterward.

Gen. Banks was so deeply chagrined at his forced retreat that he is said to have shed tears over it. He declared that he had been sacrificed by his government, that had stripped him of Shields' division and then left him to meet Stonewall Jackson with less than a third the number of the Confederate troops.

On May 27 Jackson rested one day and had religious service performed in camp, in which he gave thanks to God for the victory of the southern arms. He had marched from his camp south of Luray in three days a distance of sixty miles, and had fought two battles on the way.

May 24 there was a panic in Washington when it became known that Banks was retreating to the Potomac with Jackson after him full tilt. Jackson's Shenandoah campaign probably prevented the capture of Richmond by McClellan in the summer of 1862. McDowell was at Fredericksburg with 40,000 men under orders to co-operate with and finally join McClellan before Richmond. The defeat of Milroy and the chase of Banks down the Shenandoah shattered at one stroke the plans in front of Richmond. President Lincoln telegraphed McDowell May 24 to put 20,000 men in motion for the Shenandoah valley at once. McDowell obeyed reluctantly. He wrote the president: "I have a heavy heart in the matter. I feel that it throws us all back, and from Richmond north we shall have all our large masses paralyzed."

Jackson had driven Banks down and out of the Shenandoah valley and marched his army almost into the very teeth of Washington. But the now thoroughly aroused Union armies were undoubtedly marching upon him, McDowell's force from the east, Fremont's from the west. How should he get out and back up the Shenandoah valley? He had accomplished entirely what he had planned to do. That was to give the Washington authorities a scare and prevent McDowell from joining McClellan before Richmond. He had now to look out for his own safety.



MAJ. GEN. J. C. FREMONT.

On the 20th Jackson began to retreat from the Potomac south and up the Shenandoah valley. It was necessary to use all possible haste, in order to slip through between Fremont on the west and Shields' division of McDowell's corps on the east. Once past them he could go to Johnston's army and to Richmond.

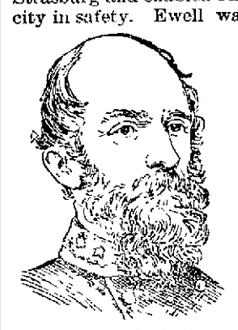
May 29, before leaving the Potomac, his rear guard made a pretended attack on Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, while his supply and ammunition trains were being sent south in the advance. Jackson's favorite soldiers were those of his old command, called the Stonewall brigade. They led the attack on Charlestown.

Many of Jackson's soldiers were from the vicinity of Charlestown and had not seen their families for a year. But not a moment were they allowed to delay. After making the show of battle at Harper's Ferry and Charlestown they were hurried southward. May 30 Jackson's whole army was at Winchester, heading southward for Strasburg with might and main.

Both Fremont and Shields—one on one side, the other on the other—were trying to get there too, and to get there before Jackson did. Their forces united, Jackson was crushed. The daring Confederate was thus "between the devil and the deep sea." It was one of the most exciting races of the civil war. Strasburg was the key to the situation. For Jackson it was Strasburg and liberty; or, losing it, annihilation. Both Shields and Fremont had expressed their determination to "bag Jackson."

May 31, after a forced march across the mountains, Fremont had gained the road between Winchester and Strasburg. Jackson had passed that point only a few hours before. Fast followed Fremont. He caught Jackson's rear. There was a sharp skirmish, June 1. Fremont's advance was beaten back. Victory! Jackson was at Strasburg. Between afternoon May 30 and daylight June 1 his men had marched from Harper's Ferry to Strasburg, fifty miles.

It was Gen. Ewell—Richard Stoddard Ewell—who drove back Fremont's advance at Strasburg and enabled Jackson to reach that city in safety. Ewell was born in the District of Columbia in 1816. He was a West Point graduate, like most of the leading officers of the civil war on both sides. He was a Mexican war officer, had seen hard Indian service, and during the civil war took part in the toughest of the fighting in Virginia from the beginning to the end. After the death of Jackson at Chancellorsville Ewell took command of his division. Ewell passed through four years of hard fighting unscathed, up to the very last week of the war, April 6, 1865, when he was taken prisoner before Richmond. He died in 1872.

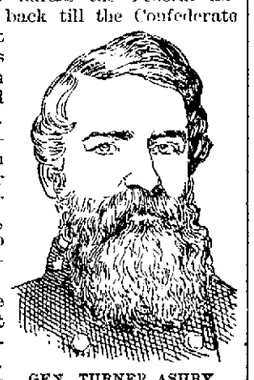


GEN. EWELL, C. S. A.

To get the next movements of the valley campaign clearly, observe on the map the peculiar direction of the two branches of the Shenandoah. When Jackson reached Strasburg Shields had already been at Front Royal, a few miles southeast, for two days. Why he did not push on and intercept Jackson is not clear. Shields moved slowly up the east side of the south fork. Jackson sent hurriedly ahead of him and destroyed the bridges over the south fork at Luray and elsewhere. He himself, hotly pursued by Fremont, hastened up the west side of the north fork. He crossed it at Mount Jackson, a little to the north of Newmarket, and cut away the bridge behind him. He was thus between the two forks of the Shenandoah, with an enemy on each side of him, but with the bridges of both streams burned, so neither could get at him immediately.

Still he raced on and on, without sleep or rest. June 5 he reached Harrisonburg. Fremont marched as ceaselessly as himself, and was hot after him. He dared not wait. Almost at bay he turned now to the south and eastward, toward Richmond and the Confederate army. He aimed to reach Port Republic, a village on the east side of the south fork. Destroying the bridge at Mount Jackson had given the bold racer a good day's start of Fremont, who had to wait to rebuild the bridge.

When Jackson marched out of Harrisonburg he left behind the indefatigable Col. Turner Ashby to harass the Federal advance and hold it back till the Confederate force should get safely off. It was work which pleased the bold cavalryman. There were opportunities for dash and daring, for wild rides and hair breadth escapes, which appealed to all the love of excitement in him.



GEN. TURNER ASHBY.

And so it was he met his death at the battle of Harrisonburg, June 7.

June 7 Col. Sir Percy Wyndham, of the Union cavalry, made a reconnaissance toward Harrisonburg. He fell into a Confederate ambush and was taken prisoner with his men. Following this was an infantry fight. Col. Wyndham was an Englishman. He had been a captain in the Austrian army and had served under Garibaldi. He was aiming especially to "bag" Turner Ashby.

Col. Wyndham's cavalry was followed by a large body of infantry. On the Confederate side Gen. Ewell came up with infantry. This battle of Harrisonburg, the 7th of June, was the fifth considerable fight of the campaign.

The Federal regiments were partly behind a fence. The Confederates advanced against them through a tangled underwood. Ashby led the charge, with the Fifty-eighth Virginia. It made little impression, but received a tremendous fire from the Federal regiments. The impatient nature of Ashby was on fire. He ordered the Fifty-eighth Virginia to stop firing and charge bayonet on the Federals. He spurred his horse forward, waved his arm and shouted: "Virginians, follow me!" A ball struck his horse and the animal fell dead. He sprang to his feet and rushed on, still ordering his men to charge bayonet. At that moment a bullet pierced him and he fell dead. His men carried his body in their arms off the battle field.

Gen. Ewell had ordered up more regiments and there was fierce fighting. Several Confederate officers were shot dead, and the colors of the First Confederate Maryland were shot down three times. Still the Union troops were checked, just at the moment when Ashby dropped dead.

The character of Brig. Gen. Turner Ashby is to Virginians that of the ideal knight of romance. He was a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, and was a little past 30 at the time of his death. There was nothing of the guerrilla or freebooter about him, as has sometimes been represented. He was simple in his tastes and habits, and devoutly religious in character. He shunned persistently the dissipations in which young men indulge, caring most for horses and the chase. He was a famous rider and horse tamer, the best in Virginia it is said. He was rather small in stature, but very graceful, with brown eyes and a soft clear voice. His complexion was dark to swarthiness, and he wore his black beard long.

He was no disciplinarian, and could scarcely drill a regiment. But there was a feeling of good comradeship between him and his men which held them to him to the death. Wherever wild riding and hot fighting were needed there was Turner Ashby and his men.

Fremont had rebuilt the bridge across the north fork of the Shenandoah at Mount Jackson, crossed the stream and was following on as closely as might be after Jackson. Shields was on the east side of the Shenandoah south fork, and Shields and Fremont were about fifteen miles apart, on opposite sides of the south fork, with no bridges between them. Jackson had shrewdly destroyed these.

CROSS KEYS AND PORT REPUBLIC.

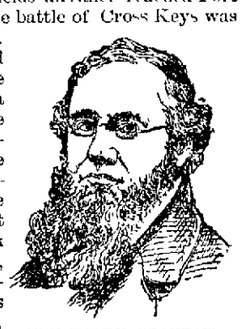
June 8, Jackson's rear, commanded by Ewell, was at Cross Keys, written also X Keys.

In this famous race the Confederate army had now nearly reached the upper end of the Shenandoah, and had not yet been captured. Either side of them was an army quite equal in size to them ready to pounce upon them. About six miles southeast of Cross Keys was Port Republic, on the south fork. Here there yet remained a bridge. All depended on whether Shields on the east side or Jackson on the west side of the south fork reached Port Republic and that bridge first. On the 8th Jackson himself, with his advance, was four miles south of Ewell and nearer Port Republic.

June 8 Fremont attacked Ewell, and the battle of Cross Keys took place. It was fought by Jackson's rear and Fremont's advance. Ewell had 6,000 men in action, Fremont about 8,000. This was the sixth battle in the campaign of the Shenandoah valley. The battle began at 11 in the forenoon and lasted till dark.

The battle of Cross Keys itself was not a decisive one, but it resulted in a decided advantage to the Confederates. It kept Fremont back, and thus prevented him from attacking Jackson's whole force in the rear while Shields fell upon him on the left and east.

Already had Shields' advance reached Port Republic when the battle of Cross Keys was fought on the 8th. His cavalry had crossed the bridge here and planted a gun at the bridge entrance. The Confederates drove them back and captured the gun. The real battle of Port Republic took place next day, June 9. After repelling Fremont's advance, Ewell, under cover of the darkness, had swiftly and silently withdrawn his force from the battle field of Cross Keys and joined Jackson. The dawn of the 9th found the Confederate army united and ready for battle opposite Port Republic.



SECRETARY STANTON.

Jackson thought quickly and acted almost as rapidly. He determined to hurry across the river, burn the bridge behind him, so Fremont could not cross, then attack Shields and have it out with him. This was similar to Jackson's tactics throughout the campaign.

The plan was executed as designed.

Col. Tyler led Shields' advance. He had only 3,000 men, however, to throw against Jackson's whole army. The "Stonewall brigade" met them first, flying beneath the Confederate the blue flag of Virginia. The brigade was commanded by Gen. Winder, and Jackson himself was with it.

They opened a lively fire, but Col. Tyler's heavy artillery was too much for even the Stonewall brigade. Winder was forced back. Col. Tyler's men speedily occupied the ground it had left. The Federal left held a wooded height, and from that point a deadly artillery fire poured. Jackson ordered the Louisiana troops under Gen. Taylor to take it. Taylor pointed to the guns with his sword and called to his men: "Louisianians, can you take that battery?" With a shout and a cheer they charged over the rough ground and up through the woods. It was a desperate and bloody charge, and it was successful. The Federal guns were captured and turned upon those who had lately manned them. Taylor was in turn forced back with his Confederates. But Winder had rallied his men again. He poured a tremendous artillery fire into the Federal front and left, and under it the Union troops began to waver. The wavering became a retreat. The artillery horses had been killed and all Tyler's guns but one had to be left on the field.

The battle of Port Republic was ended, and Shields had been defeated.

Just as the Federal retreat began Fremont appeared with his army on the opposite bank of the river. But it was too late. The bridge had been destroyed.

After the battle of Port Republic, June 9, Jackson escaped up the valley. He dispatched to Lee that day:

Through God's blessing the enemy was this day routed with the loss of six pieces of his artillery.

T. J. JACKSON,
Major General Commanding.

By June 15 he was on his way to join Lee at Richmond.

After Port Republic Fremont and Shields lingered in the valley a while. The four principal battles of the Shenandoah valley campaign were Winchester (otherwise Kernstown), McDowell, Cross Keys and Port Republic.

The campaign of the Shenandoah valley of 1862 began March 11 with Jackson's movement from Winchester to Staunton. It ended June 9 with the battle of Port Republic. It had paralyzed all the Union movements before Richmond. The breach which had already been widening between Gen. McClellan and Secretary of War Stanton was by this campaign made irreparable. When McDowell's men were ordered to the Shenandoah, after having been solemnly promised to McClellan, the latter gave over hope of ever getting from Washington the re-enforcements he needed, though he still continued to ask for them. As to what the campaign directly effected, Cooke, in his life of Jackson, says:

"In three months Jackson had marched 600 miles, fought four pitched battles, seven minor engagements and daily skirmishes; had defeated four armies, captured 4,000 prisoners, seven pieces of artillery, 10,000 stand of arms and a very great amount of stores, inflicting on his adversary a known loss of 2,000 men, with a loss on his own part comparatively small."

How it was possible for him to thus make a successful raid down the whole length of the Shenandoah valley and back again, with armies on three sides of him, containing altogether more than three times as many men as his own, is one of the mysteries of war that has never been solved. It was all a dash, a sweep, a blow, and then up and away again:

Rein up your hot horses and call in your men,
The trumpet sounds "Rally to colors again."
Some saddles are empty, some comrades are slain,
And some noble horses lie stark on the plain.
But war's a chance game, boys, and weeping is vain.

For Girls Who Play the Piano.

A contemporary says the world does not know, much less does it reward, one-half of its benefactors. It is to be hoped that a better return than ingratitude will be reaped by the Stuttgart inventor—Schauzenbach by name—who has devised a contrivance for deadening the sound of pianos. This contrivance, to which the simple name of "mute" has been given, consists of the application of fine flannel to the frame which is found between the strings and hammers of an upright piano. Herr Schauzenbach claims that by the use of his apparatus, which, it is satisfactory to read, is inexpensive—sound can be graduated almost to inaudibility, and yet the quality of the tone is not lost. A trial of the invention has recently been made before a company of musicians at Stuttgart and the result appears to have been a success. The piano mute having been invented, all that now remains to be done is to secure for it as wide adoption as possible.—Exchange.

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About fifty women have this year been elected as school supervisors in Maine. The State superintendent of schools testifies that women on school committees are reformers, and can be counted on to favor the most enlightened way of dealing with teachers and scholars.

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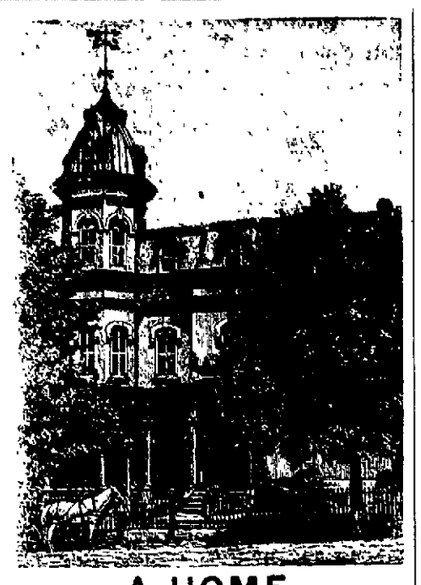

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CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications are solicited from all parts of the county. To ensure publication the same week all letters must reach the INDEPENDENT office NOT LATER THAN WEDNESDAY NOON. Letters must be brief and to the point, and all are subject to revision and condensation.

CHAPMAN.

The Canal Fulton school board is now undergoing a dead lock on the election of a treasurer.

Although our post-office has left us our village continues to retain its name, and the sun rises and sets as usual. Next.

Mr. Thomas Masters made a business trip to Canton last Tuesday, pertaining to the change in our county road at the John Jacob's hill.

Mr. P. H. Larkin, our efficient assessor, is now going his rounds, poking his nose into other peoples business by wanting to know how rich they are.

Assistant Mine Inspector Robert Bell has been re-appointed for the term of three years from May 1st. It certainly must be gratifying to Mr. Bell, coming as it does this time without opposition. Robert, here's our right hand, wishing you success.

Our Sunday school election resulted as follows: Superintendent, Silas First; assistant superintendent, Geo. Williams; secretary, Miss Anna Weidner; treasurer, William Findley; librarian, Tally Edwards. The school is in a flourishing condition.

The Fulton capitalists formed a syndicate and sent one of their leading men on a tour through Fostoria, Bowling Green and Findlay, with one hundred thousand dollars to buy up all the soft soaps he could lay his hands. He has made no report as to his purchases, but otherwise gives full particulars in the *Record*, and infers that since Wichita has taken all their loose change they had better take what is left and bore for natural gas at home.

The five cent advance for mining seems to be covered with a veil of secrecy. We were advised by our general officers that a joint meeting would be held on the 4th inst., and were requested to keep cool. There is nothing known around here as to what was done, and it is now rumored that another meeting will be held on the 16th. The miners at Hern Brook have been offered the five cents, but the price of powder and oil has been so advanced that there is nothing left of it. It won't do.

Sprouting has again come to the front in this township. Tommy Lewis, of North Lawrence, is out in a fifty dollar challenge to run T. D. Williams a one hundred yard dash. Tom. Williams, of Canal Fulton, wants to run Lang, of Akron, two hundred yards for five hundred dollars, or better. Fulton's heavy weight, our own John Schraeder, has challenged some big duffer of Cleveland to run a fifty yard jog, money being no object. John also challenges his man to meet him with hard gloves, so he can have the fun of slapping his chops. Talk about natural gas; why don't somebody tap Canal Fulton"

ELTON.

A brother of Mr. Wm. Penman's is visiting him this week from Scotland.

Relatives from Findlay are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester McFarren.

A large number of friends assembled Sunday to pay the last tokens of respect to the wife of Hiram McFarren. After nearly a year's illness she succumbed to the terrible disease, cancer, dying in her seventy-seventh year.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Boughman were the guests of Mr. Wesley Harrold on Monday.

Miss Laura Ann Chase is spending a few weeks with Ritei McFarren. She is going west soon.

The English pugs in Elton are making the children wild with delight.

With regret is learned the serious illness of Mr. James Wilson, former superintendent of Elm Run mine, now living in Scotland.

Mr. Billy Pratt has had a cancer removed from his face, by Dr. Royer. The wound is healing over nicely.

MT. UNION.

Prof. J. S. Shunk filled the pulpit at Carrollton Sunday.

Miss Maggie Goss, class of '86, spent a few days in town with friends.

Hon. S. A. Conrad and Capt. R. B Crawford were in town Tuesday.

Mrs. J. D. Vail, of Salineville, was in town several days visiting friends.

Miss Minnie Humphrey, of Salineville, is spending a few days in town, the guest of Miss Hannah Fawcett.

The entertainment of the Cosmian literary society last evening passed off agreeably and was a credit to the society and to the performers.

The public rehearsal, given in the college hall by the music students of the college, under the management of Prof. Wm. Armstrong, was a fine performance and enjoyed by all.

Masonic Election.

At a meeting of the members of the Masonic Association, held Tuesday night in the Masonic Temple, the following board of directors was elected: J. C. Harwood, W. S. S. Rogers, Z. T. Baltzly, B. F. Kline, J. A. Shoemaker, James Peacock and D. Atwater. The following officers were elected by the board: President, D. Atwater; vice president, B. F. Kline; secretary, James Peacock; treasurer, J. A. Shoemaker.

PROFITABLE LABOR.

Girls Who Earn Handsome Wages as Designers of Oil-Cloth Patterns.

It is often a source of wonderment to neighbors of a comparatively poor man how he can afford his daughters the fine raiment with which they are clothed. The neighbors can rightly calculate that the father's salary as a clerk would not admit of the daughters always dressing in the latest style and in fabrics equal in texture to that worn by the daughters of his millionaire employer, and his daughters are not known as working girls. Yet the envious neighbors do not know all that is going on in the house of the poor clerk. Neither do they stop to think of the many remunerative branches of work on which the nimble fingers of the girls can be employed at home. Yet there is a calling—a calling that can rightly be termed an art—which the busy brains and delicate hands of many daughters of both rich and poor men make lucrative and pleasant.

We will go to the room in which the daughters of the poor clerk spend the greater part of their time—a room into which they never invite even their most intimate friends. A long table occupies the center of the apartment, and at each window is a smaller table. T squares, compasses, dividers, india-ink pens and cakes of moist water colors lie within easy reach on each desk. Sheets of egg-shell drawing-paper have been carefully stretched on the pine tables and fastened with thumb-tacks. The pictures on the walls and the general aspect of the room suggest an architect's den. We will see:

"How are you getting along with yours, Mina?"

"I am doing very well. I have my design almost finished."

"I completed mine this morning and I have the first block almost done now."

"O, that is just beautiful! It is far too pretty for an oil cloth that people are going to step on. I wish I could do as nice work as you, Annie, and you work so quickly, too."

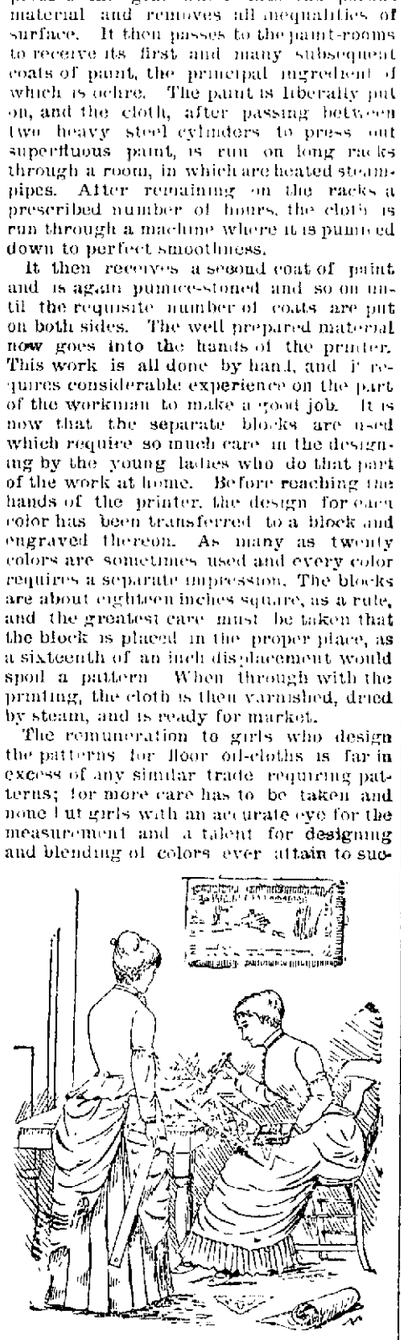
They are designing patterns for floor oil-cloths.

Not much of an "art," you may say. Try it once and it will try you, and sorely, too. The patience of Job is the first requisite of a designer of these patterns. A hair's breadth mistake in measurement would spoil weeks of labor. First comes the complete design in colors; then each color has to have a separate block and the greater the number of colors used in the original design the greater must be the care in measuring each block with such accuracy that no two colors may overlap, so to express it, when the cloth is being printed.

The body of floor oil-cloth is burlap of a slightly stronger texture than is usual in potato sacking. This material is first sized, which is done by treating it to a saturation of dissolved glue. It passes then through fifteen heated wire-rollers, which operation not only dries it, but presses the glue water into the porous material and removes all inequalities of surface. It then passes to the paint-rooms to receive its first and many subsequent coats of paint, the principal ingredient of which is ochre. The paint is liberally put on, and the cloth, after passing between two heavy steel cylinders to press out superfluous paint, is run on long racks through a room, in which are heated steam-pipes. After remaining on the racks a prescribed number of hours, the cloth is run through a machine where it is pumiced down to perfect smoothness.

It then receives a second coat of paint and is again pumicestoned and so on until the requisite number of coats are put on both sides. The well prepared material now goes into the hands of the printer. This work is all done by hand, and it requires considerable experience on the part of the workman to make a good job. It is now that the separate blocks are used which require so much care in the designing by the young ladies who do that part of the work at home. Before reaching the hands of the printer, the design for each color has been transferred to a block and engraved thereon. As many as twenty colors are sometimes used and every color requires a separate impression. The blocks are about eighteen inches square, as a rule, and the greatest care must be taken that the block is placed in the proper place, as a sixteenth of an inch displacement would spoil a pattern. When through with the printing, the cloth is then varnished, dried by steam, and is ready for market.

The remuneration to girls who design the patterns for floor oil-cloths is far in excess of any similar trade requiring patterns; for more care has to be taken and none but girls with an accurate eye for the measurement and a talent for designing and blending of colors ever attain to success. As a rule the designing is done at home and paid for by the piece. In many manufactories both men and women are employed at designing, the work being performed on the premises, and in the latter case they are usually under salary. Hundreds of girls submit their designs to manufacturers during the year, and but few manage to have more than one or two designs accepted. Others, more fortunate, sometimes sell from six to ten, in which case they make several hundred dollars a year.



PATTERN DESIGNERS AT WORK.

BURT ARNOLD.

Willing to Be a Cynic.

"Flipkins, old boy," said Dallywag, "you are a pretty well posted man. What is the exact definition of the word love?"

"You ought to know. You are head and heels over in it yourself."

"I doubt it. Therefore, I want you to define the word for me, and I'll see if your version hits my case."

"Well, my tough heart and diseased liver may have warped my views and taught me to look on marriage as a sort of funeral of happiness. Love is a sort of emotional fever and ague that forms the preliminary exercises to the ultimate wretchedness attendant on the act. Two persons become engaged and are invested with the power of making each other comfortably miserable. As a rule the lady deals out the agony in large doses which the gentleman obligingly swallows and he is rewarded for his compliance with a series of pleasurable tortures that continue until marriage when the chapter on love ceases."

"You are a cynic."

"I'd rather be that than a fool."

MORE LABOR TROUBLES

A SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS EXISTING IN CHICAGO.

Further Complications Developed in the Building Trades Difficulty—Pennsylvania Miners' Troubles Will Probably Reach New York—Labor News.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Further complications have developed in the building trades difficulty, caused by the action taken last night by the Master Masons' and Builders' association. The bricklayers want to be paid Saturday and the bosses refuse, because, as they allege, their men frequently fail to report for work Monday mornings.

A communication was sent to the bricklayers stating the reasons of the employers for not acceding to the demands and while the messengers were absent the executive committee submitted the report of the conference with the board of trade counsel regarding the hodcarriers strike, in which they say they might have submitted to the three first propositions of the committee—twenty-three and one-half cents per hour for masons' laborers, one time and one-half for all time over eight hours a day, and double pay for Sunday work, but the fourth, which demanded recognition of the union and the employment of union men only, they could not and would not submit to. The report was loudly applauded and adopted.

The bricklayers utterly refused to recede from their demand for Saturday payday, and the masters, after passing a resolution agreeing to shut down all work if the bricklayers should strike on this account, adjourned.

It is asserted that the leading members of the Builders' and Trades' exchange are making preparations to "carry the war into Egypt," if it becomes necessary. A written contract has, it is said, been prepared, binding all the dealers in building materials to sell to none but members of the exchange during a strike. It is urged by the movers in the plan as a purely protective measure, without which outside contractors would secure all the work during a protracted general strike.

Carpenters of Cincinnati to Strike.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—At a special meeting of the carpenters last night it was resolved that all outside carpenters shall notify their bosses that unless the Planing Mill association in the meantime agrees to the demands of its employes for nine hours, that the outside carpenters will go out on a strike Monday in support of the planing-mill machine hands. There was scarcely any opposition to the resolution. There are between fifty and sixty builders, contractors and small boss carpenters in the city employing in all between six and seven hundred outside carpenters. The latter are resolved to stand by their brother strikers, although their demands for nine hours and $2.50 per day were granted some time ago. They have been promised assistance from the International Carpenters' union, with headquarters at Philadelphia, and from local trade organizations. The planing-mill proprietors say that they are not alarmed by the action of the carpenters last night, and will hold out for ten hours. The men are firm in their determination to hold out all summer if necessary for nine hours. A strike involving nearly one thousand employes seems inevitable.

Will Probably Reach New York.

New York, May 12.—It is rumored that if the miners strike in Pennsylvania becomes general, the coal handlers and longshoremen in this vicinity will renew the struggle for better pay, which they waged so long but unsuccessfully last winter. This would have a serious effect on general business. A dispatch from Reading, received at the Stock Exchange to-day, stated that the employes of the Reading railway would not join the proposed strike in the anthracite region.

Labor Party in the National Campaign.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Henry George was asked to-day if he expected his party to make a presidential nomination in the next campaign. He replied that he did not know whether they would or not. The United Labor party, he said, did not care to hold the executive office, but it seemed necessary to fight for them in order to bring the party's principles into the field.

Forced to Quit Work.

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 12.—The striking miners and coke drawers from the Mammoth, the Hecla and the United Coke works, to the number of 500, visited the Mutual Coke works between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, and drove out the men at work at the latter place.

No Prospects of Trouble.

WILKESBARRE, PA., May 12.—The Record has made an investigation of the strike outlook, and finds that there is no prospect of any trouble in the Wyoming and Lackawanna coal fields, the agitation being limited to the Schuylkill and carbon regions.

KENTUCKY DERBY.

Banburg the Favorite, With Lucky Baldwin's Pendennis Next.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—Derby day opened bright, with a few scattering clouds, and the weather promises to be all that could be desired. The track is in fine condition, and the great Kentucky derby will be an event of more than usual interest this season. The street cars were crowded as early as noon, and the roads are covered with vehicles en route for the races, and an immense throng will be on hand. Potoen and St Valentine have been scratched. Under slight indications of rain Clarion is developing into a mud horse and will be backed freely.

"Lucky" Baldwin is backing his entry, Pendennis, heavily in the books and auction pools. Under agreement been the bookmakers and the Jockey club there were no auction pools sold at the track and the twenty-two bookmakers and the mutuals gathered in all the money.

A pool at noon at the Turf exchange sold as follows: Banburg, $30; Pendennis, $16; Gore, $15; Jacobin, $13; Ban Yan, $10; Montrose, $5; Clarion, $8.

Sporting Notes.

Burnham has been re-instated as manager of the Indianapolis base ball club.

Mr. Vail, secretary of the National Trotting association, will be fired.

Dwyer Brothers have bought the four-year-old Enquirer colt Egmont for $15,000.

Laban Bateman, of Augusta, Ky., had a leg broken while playing ball.

Pete Browning, of the Louisville club, was locked up yesterday for drunkenness and refusing to pay street car fare.

"Move Up" Joe Gerhardt, of the New York club, has been released to the Metropolitans.

Tommy Warren and Tommy Danforth have signed articles for a twenty-round glove contest at Minneapolis May 23.

The colored league has already struck a snag. The Resolutes of Boston had not money enough to pay fare from New York to Pittsburg.

Steamer Fannie Fern Sold.

MADISON, Ind., May 12.—Capt. Clink, of Columbus, Ga., to-day purchased the steamer Fannie Fern for $12,000.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Loudonville, O., has hit upon a fine vein of coal.

The deadlock still continues in Florida's senatorial election.

Canada has ordered her fisheries cruisers to remain in port until further orders.

Spain refuses to ratify the proposed commercial treaty with the United States.

Copeland and McLaren, importers of pig-iron, Montreal, failed. Liabilities $235,000.

W. B. Todhunter, the cattle king of Sacramento, has assigned, with $450,000 liabilities.

The fifth attempt to burn the Pennsylvania depot at Jersey City was made Monday night.

George Duval shot and killed James Griffin in a quarrel at Philadelphia. Both colored.

Fire at Nashville, Tenn., at one time threatened the city, but was got under control with a loss of $40,000.

Austria will take no official part in the Paris exhibition, although individual subjects of the empire may display exhibits.

Five men were fatally burned by a falling mass of cinders while making repairs in a furnace at the Edgar Thomson Steel works, Pittsburg.

The clipper ships Seminole and Charmer, have started on their 8,000 mile race from New York, around Cape Horn, to San Francisco.

Leading journalists of New England and New York tendered a complimentary banquet Monday night to Editor Taylor, of the Boston Globe.

Louisville is full of people in attendance on the races. The Derby will be run with the following starters: Banburg, Clarion, Pendennis, Jim Gore, Jacobin, Ban Yan, Montrose, Poteen, St. Valentine. Banburg is a hot favorite with Clarion or Pendennis for second place. Goliah has been scratched.

BASE BALL.—Cincinnati 12, Metropolitan 3; Louisville 10, Athletic 5; St. Louis 5, Baltimore 2. Cleveland 8, Brooklyn 7; Detroit 6, Pittsburg 4 (thirteen innings); Chicago 7, Indianapolis 5; Washington 8, New York 3; Boston 17, Philadelphia 4; Kalamazoo 9, Mansfield 5; Columbus 8, Wheeling 7; Akron 10, Sandusky 8.

Barnum Buying Jewels.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 12.—P. T. Barnum went to New York to-day to complete arrangements for the purchase at auction of the French crown jewels. He sent an agent to Paris some months ago, accompanied by an expert jeweler and a member of a New York banking house to ascertain the exact weight and value of the jewels, and he has to-day received advice by cable of the estimated worth of the collection. He has instructed his agent to proceed with the purchase if the jewels can be obtained for 15 per cent. in advance of their real value.

Burned by Burglars.

MADISON, Ind., May 12.—During the absence of the family of E. Hilpp, their residence on Mill street, with its contents was badly damaged by fire. Loss on household goods about $400. Besides this about $400 in cash and some silverware disappeared. It is thought the house was robbed and then fired. Loss on building about $500.

The Bible and the Public Schools.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Ex-Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, delivered an address before the Nineteenth Century club against the use of the Bible in public schools. Dr. McGlynn also spoke, and favored keeping the state and church entirely separate. Dr. Rainford, of St. George's Episcopal church, opposed Mr. Hoadly's views.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Indications: Threatening weather, light local rains, variable winds, generally easterly, stationary temperature.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations of the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Market for May 11.

NEW YORK—Money 5 per cent. Exchange steady, Government steady.

Currency sixes 125½ bid; fours coupons 129; fours-and-halfs, 110⅛ bid.

The stock market opened quiet but firm, and on buying of Western Union, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Northern Pacific and the Grangers, prices advanced during the first hour ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. Since 11 o'clock, however, the tone has been weak and prices have reacted to about the opening figures, which are current at the present hour, 1 o'clock.

Bur & Quincy	115⅜	Mich. Central	93
Canadian Pacific	64⅝	Missouri Pacific	105
Canadian Southern	62½	N. Y. Central	118
Central Pacific	50	Northwestern	112¾
C., C., C. & I.	66¼	Northern Pacific	30⅜
Del. & Hudson	104⅝	do preferred	61⅜
Del. Lack. & W.	137⅜	Ohio & Miss.	30⅜
Denver & Rio G.	31	Pacific Mail	56¼
Erie seconds	31¼	Reading	45
Illinois Central	136	Rock Island	134¾
Jersey Central	81	St Paul	93¾
Kansas & Texas	32	do preferred	124¼
Lake Shore	96	Union Pacific	61½
Louisville & Nash.	68	Western Union	76⅞

Cincinnati.

FLOUR—Fancy, $3.90@4.10; family, $3.50@3.70.

WHEAT—No. 3 red, 80@83c; No. 2, 85@85½c.

CORN—No 3 mix'd, 44c; No. 2 mixed 43½c.

OATS—No. 3 mixed, 29@29½c; No. 2 mixed, 29½@30c; No. 3 white, 31@31½c.

PORK—Family, $15.00@15.25; regular, $16.00@16.25.

LARD—Kettle, 7@7½c.

BACON—Short, clear sides, 8½c.

CHEESE—Prime to choice Ohio, 11@12c; New York, 13½@14c.

POULTRY—Common chickens, $2.75@3.00 per dozen; fair to prime, $3.25@3.50; choice, $4.00@3.75; ducks, $2.00@2.75; live turkeys, 6c.

WOOL—Unwashed medium clothing, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@20c; common, 15@16c; fleece washed medium clothing, 34@36c; combing 30@32c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c, burr and cotts, 16@18c; tub washed, 38@39c, pulled, 30c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $10.50@11.00; No. 2, $9.00@10.00, mixed, $8.00; prairie, $7.00@7.50; wheat, oats and rye straw, $5.00@6.00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3.75@4.50; fair, $2.75@3.50; common, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.50; yearlings and calves, $3.50@4.50.

HOGS—Select butchers, $5.10@5.25; fair to good packing, $4.80@5.10; fair to good light, $4.70@4.90; common, $4.00@4.65; culls, $3.25@4.00.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2.50@3.25; good to choice, $3.10@4.00; common to fair lambs, $5.50@6.25; good to choice, $6.50@7.00.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, 99c; No. 2 red winter, 98½c; June 96⅝c.

CORN—Mixed, 49½c; June 48¾c.

OATS—No. 2 white state, 39c; No. 2, 38c.

CATTLE—$4.00@5.45 per 100 lbs, live weight.

HOGS—$5.55@5.65 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—$4.25@4.75 per 100 lbs, live weight.

COTTON—Quiet; midland uplands, 10⅞c; do New Orleans, 11 1-16c; May, 10.72c; June, 10.81c; July, 10.80c; August, 10.81c; September, 10.45c; October, 9.96c; November, 9.82c. December 9.81c.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Slow; receipts, 115; shipments, 152; Prime, $5.00@5.15; fair to good, $4.60@4.80; common, $4.25@4.40.

HOGS—Fair; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 600 head; Philadelphias, $5.15@5.50; Yorkers, $5.20@5.30; common and light, $5.00@5.15; pigs, $4.50@4.75.

SHEEP—Firm; prime, $4.00@4.10; fair to good, $3.50@3.90; common, $1.50@3.00; lambs, $4.50@5.50; spring lambs, $6.00@8.00. Receipts 2,200 head; shipments, 3,000 head.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $4.00@4.90; mixed, $3.00@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.65@4.10.

HOGS—Fair to good, $4.70@5.10; mixed packers, $4.85@5.10; choice heavy, $5.10@5.40.

SHEEP—Common, $2.50@4.45; lambs, $5.00@6.50.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Quiet; cash, 87¾c; June, 87¾c.

CORN—Firm; cash, 41½c; June, 41½c.

CLOVER SEED—Firm; cash, $4.00.

PARK JEWELRY STORE.

LOOK AT OUR

Manhattan Watch

FOR $5.00 & $6.00.

Best Cheap Watch in the market. Warranted Good Timers.

C. C. MILLER,

37 E. MAIN STREET.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers for the week ending March 10, 1887, reported by H. H. Trump, abstracter of titles:

J. C. F. Royer, assignee to Jno. Reed, et al., 44 acres in Marlboro township, $1,230.

Sheriff of Stark county to W. H. Greer, No. 2,177 Canton, $467.

Sheriff of Stark county to Henry Pfeifer, No. 807 Canton, $1,500.

Jacob Hendling to Patrick McGinnis, 5 acres in Perry township, $1,050.

W. W. Anderson to Chas. Nist, No. 123 Lamborns add., Alliance, $1,500.

Jno. F. Neisz to H. S. Belden, 80-100 acres in Canton township, $500.

U. R. Feather to Arthur Stone, No. 3,812 Canton, $800.

Dan Bolinger to Benj. B. Bollinger, 140 acres in Nimishillen township and other property, $10,000.

J. C. F. Royer, assignee to Perry Kannel, 96 20 100 acres in Marlboro township, $5,760.

Sarah A. Gibbs to Chas. A. Dunn, 22 acres in Canton township, $2,750.

Sarah Royer, et al., to Isaac Royer, et al., 74 acres in Lake township, $7 833.

Geo. L. Hackett to H. W. Howald, part No. 2, Duncan's addition, Massillon, $550.

Wm. B. Brinker to Richard Lee, No. 742, T. S. & Co.'s addition, Alliance, $600.

Sol Peffer to Geo. D. Harter, No. 2,974, Canton, $400.

Nancy Swartz to A. J. Stoner, 10 acres in Jackson township, $800.

Jno. T. Stoner to A. J. Stoner, 56 acres in Jackson township, $5,000.

John Shaffer to Lydia Grove, 20 acres in Pike township, $2,000.

Mary A Cook to And Lothammer, 70-100 acres in Plain township, $850.

Sheriff of Stark county to Fred Plantz, No. 1686-7, Canton, $820.

And Lothammer to J A Linville, et al, 8 acres in Canton, $6,500.

Chas B Arthur to John A Burkholder, No. 188 in Z & W addition to Canal Fulton, $1,142.

J M Williams to Byron Whitacre, undivided ½ No. 236 G L & Co's addition, Alliance, $680.

L D Roath to Clorinda Johnson, No 48-9 Hester's addition, Alliance, $1,500

Sheriff of Stark county to Martin Winholt, 20 acres in Pike township, $470.

John Richart to Martin Zokolowski, No 32 Housels addition, Canton, 550.

H W Kersch to Flora Werner, part 212 3, Canton, $2,500.

Frank McNichols to Isaac Lowenstein, et al, Nos 2780 90-1-2, Canton, 800.

Geo W Harding to Alv Haines, lot in Minerva, $800.

Levi Fultmore to Clementine Heag, part No. 110, Kendal, $800.

Rebecca Greiner, et al, to Ed L Miller, No 225 6 T S & Co's addition, Alliance, $1,000.

Ed L Miller to Annie Andn, part No 226 T S & Co's addition, Alliance, $375.

Sheriff of Stark county to J Ketchen, lands in Lake and Perry townships $5,000.

Jos Donnelly to R Giltz, lots in Massillon, $600.

Jas R Dunn, administrator, to Adelaide Howland, No 694, Massillon, $1,120

O J Strayer to Frank Robertson, 50 acres in Sandy township, $5,000.

What the Duke of Wellington Did.

The story is one which Sir Francis learned from his father, to whom Wellington told it himself in his own characteristic language, when the elder Doyle was dining at Apsley house:

"After the battle of Talavera I wanted the Spanish force to make a movement, and called upon Cuesta to take the necessary step, but he demurred. He said, by way of answer, 'For the honor of the Spanish crown I cannot attend to the directions of the British general, unless that British general go upon his knees and entreat me to follow his advice.' Now, I wanted the thing done, while as to going down upon my knees I did not care a twopenny d—n, so down I plumped."—London Times.

A Trap for Sparrows.

A Lewiston, Me., man has fixed in his window a wire bird trap shaped like a half cylinder and delicately hung on its center. When a bird alights on the trap his own weight swings it downward and he is whirled inside of the window into another cage there. Liberally scattered crumbs call sparrows to the trap, and the Lewiston man says that they are as good eating as reed birds.—New York Sun.

Carrying Too Much Debt.

"No, sir! he did not die of pneumonia; he died of bill brokers, sir. He projected an unwise improvement of a piece of real estate, made loans, covered himself with bonds and mortgages, and finally incurred a street debt of $2,000, which rapidly rolled up to $8,000 and crushed the life out of him. He borrowed money on call, got paper discounted, and he worked, lived and died for the bill brokers. Yes, sir, he died of a street debt, upon which he expended his strength every week, throwing it ahead from one day to seven."—Dry Goods Chronicle.

Few Wolves in Prussia.

There are very few wolves in Prussia, only four having been killed, and it is a curious fact that the German wolves seem to have followed the German army almost en masse into France during the winter of 1870, and to have remained there. In the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine the number of wolves killed during the year was thirty-seven, in addition to 2,680 foxes and 152 wildcats.—London Times.

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